Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 164 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
11th August ..	Devanha ..	8,092	
11th	Kashgar† ..	8.840	Extra
11th	Manora† ..	7,883	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
18th	Nellore ..	6,858	
23rd	Soudan* ..	6,696	
30th	Nankin ..	6,858	

† Not calling at Marseilles.

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	SECOND SALOON. "B"	"C"	SERVANTS' DECK. "A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON					
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
22th August ..	Dilwara ..	5414	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
13th Aug. ..	Bankura ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf & a. m.
18th	Karapara ..	E and S Africa. Noon.
14th	Lunga ..	Karrah Direct
15th	Barjora ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Chinyo Maru	S. Mori	3175	30th July	13th Aug
Akita Maru	K. Tsunashima	3792	14th Aug.	17th Aug.
Unkai Maru No. 3	J. Nakamura	2765	15th Aug.	20th Aug.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	17th Aug.	23th Aug.
Wuyei Maru..		3453	18th Aug.	30th Aug.
Shingo Maru.	John Salter	4734	1st Sept.	11th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Hozuki Maru	S. Iwazawa ..	3rd Aug.	14th Aug	Japan.
Suisan Maru	K. Tsuji ..	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	.. ..	20th August	31st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	.. ..	20th August	31st "	Japan.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	2nd Sept	12th Sept.	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah.
Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve	Funds	12,38,933	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
With which are incorporated
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital	£2,850,000
With Power to increase to ...	£4,000,000
Capital and Reserve	£3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,300,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
66, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
T. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

CAUTION
to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large, British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.
Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA.
Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Seegjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
fail to try the "Railway" Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111.

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c.
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILKS & SILK NOVELTIES
WORTH
Rs. 200000
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL BARGAINS
ALL STOCK TO BE CLEARED AWAY
AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

MEHTA & COMPANY
(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED
for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!
Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."
INSIST ON MEHTA'S [illegible]
Refer to any Bank
25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1285.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES
When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.
We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 1800.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
A Model Life Insurance Company.
This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.
THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED
Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
APPLY TO
For Gujarat.
Mr. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, Via Anand.
For Berar & C.P.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.
For Deccan
Mr. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona.
For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency, 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay).

Result of the War
Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 28, Grey Street, Calcutta.

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Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advtrtisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of food faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

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THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS—We have just unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons No. 10, and Oliver No. 9. Superior in appearance. Mechanically perfect. Lowest prices. Call or write immediately. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPITAL DROPS.—Best for Cholera, Dysentary, Diarrehoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, etc., etc., etc. Price Rs. 1/4 per Phial KING & CO., Hyderabad Dn. Agent. HEERALAL MOLJEE & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay. 3681

LADIES and GENTLEMEN suffering from any kind of diseases, however, complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write full particulars. A week's trial per V. P. P. for Rs. 3/ or three days' trial free if cure is felt sure. "SRI" WORKS', (2) Beadon Square, CALCUTTA. W

SAVE YOUR GOODS and BUILDINGS from white-ants and leakage with our special preparations. Write for particulars, sent post free, PITALE & Co., Manufacturers and Commission Agents. 250, Princess Street, Next to Police Station, Bombay, 2. 3609

IT'S a simple matter to keep your letters and copies up to the mark. Our Typewriter Ribbons, in all colours for all machines, give your letters the bright businesslike appearance that men admire. Our Carbon Papers make copies as clear and easy to read as Originals. A trial order will show you what life can be put into letters and Carbon copies. Repairs of Typewriters, a Speciality. Prompt attention to mofussil orders. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort.

FOR HIRE.—A descent VICTORIA and a HORSE, from 9 to 11, and 4 to 6 daily. Apply Box No. 943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3914

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An EXPERT in Accountancy. Apply with testimonials to His Highness the CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJASAHEB of Kolhapur. 3803

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, who can teach French and Science, failing that one who can teach either French or Science. Apply MANAGER, I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad. 3875

WANTED.—An experienced BILL COLLECTOR with a guarantee of Rs. 2,000. Apply stating pay, to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3871

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—WANTED.—A qualified PARSEE HOUSE SURGEON for this Institution. Apply: HONORARY SECRETARY. 3879

WANTED.—A CLERK, knowing Gujrati as well as English Accounts. One having knowledge of typewriting preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3885

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced and well up in details. Apply Box No. 944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3915

WANTED—An experienced energetic STOREKEEPER with knowledge of accounts for an up-country Mill. Apply sharp with terms certificates to Box No. 936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3874

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, for the Lady Lansdowne Hospital. Pay Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Bhopal. 3905

WANTED—One experienced SECOND or THIRD CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, four FITTERS, two good CLERKS, knowing Gujarati accounts for sugar factory. Apply with experience and salary to SUGAR COMPANY, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3923

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, who can thoroughly investigate and report on the proposals of electrifying towns. Good prospects, salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3808

WANTED.—A LADY TELEPHONE OPERATOR for the office of the Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), on Rs. 60, per mensem. Intending candidates should apply personally to the undersigned with applications in their own handwriting and original testimonials in their possession, if any. (Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS, Captain, for Asst. Director of S. & T. (Embn.), No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 3895

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 86, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3854

WANTED—An energetic GRADUATE for an Export firm in Bombay, very strong in English and must be an experienced capable Business correspondent. Starting pay very handsome and according to qualifications with bright future prospects. Apply Box No. 939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3884

WANTED—MANAGER, for Sind Commercial Society, Limited, Sukkur, on salary of Rs. 75 to 100 p. m. according to qualifications rising to Rs. 150. Only those need apply who possess business capacity and who can run the Society on solid and progressive lines. The successful candidate will first be appointed on 6 months' probation when confirmed he will be required to give 3 years' binding and Rs. 2,000 personal security. Applications to reach the undersigned before 20th August, 1919. VIRUMAL BEGRAJ Chairman, Sind Commercial Society, Ltd., Sukkur. 3908

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS by a Hindoo Undergraduate, strong in English, to teach boys and girls. Hindoo families preferred. Please write to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3924

WANTED

WANTED to purchase.—OLD SHARE BAZAR BROKERS CARD. Communicate with particulars stating price to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3873

WANTED—Specious Commodious GODOWN, moderate rent in or about Fort. Apply THOMAS BLACK & CO., 22, Bakehouse Lane, Fort. 3861

WANTED—A WARPING MACHINE with self stopping motion of any maker, quite new or second hand for ready delivery. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3916

WANTED—Rs. 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 immediately on mortgage of a very paying concern. Apply stating rate of interest required to Box No. 931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3852

WANTED—AGENTS to purchase and introduce everywhere, the Indian "Stag Brand" Sterine Candles, etc., on monthly remunerations (Rs. 50 and upwards). For full particulars, apply with Rs. 15, for one case of the aforesaid candles, etc., to Messrs SHRI RAMCHANDRA & CO., Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. 3796

FOR SALE.

HUDSON, four Cylinder, fully liscensed as Taxi with four new tyres. Owner giving up. Apply Box No. 924, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3794

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR. Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY."

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	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
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NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
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FOR SALE or HIRE, a strong and descent VIS-A-VIS. Apply Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3870

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FOR SALE—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3918

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FOR SALE—AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR TAILORS—Secondhand SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, in thorough working order at tempting prices. Apply sharp to BHAWOO KASHINATH & Co.'s Clothing Factory, Khetwadi Back Road, below Native General Library. 3883

FOR SALE—A large quantity of ENGLISH CAST IRON MILL GUTTERS, 10 in by 12in., in lengths of 5 to 6 feet and 5/8 in. thickness, most suitable for factories and similar constructions. Particulars from W. B. THAKUR & CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort. 3832

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FOR SALE.—One Automatic ELECTRIC BILGE 1in. Pump, 220 volts D.C. Capacity 15 gallons p.m. against 22 feet head. One Automatic Electric 3in.-Sewage Ejector, 220 volts D.C. Capacity 150 gallons p.m. against 15 feet head; One HORIZONTAL SPLIT, 3in. pump, Capacity 150 gallons p.m. against 135 feet with extended Bedplate but without motor EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO., Karachi. Telegrams—"Electric, Karachi" & 3909

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COAL.—THE BLACK DIAMOND.—A BOON to Ships, Workshops, Mills, Ginning and Pressing Factories, Iron Foundries and various other Industries. We stand in competition to sell very cheap all sorts of Bengal Rubble, Slack, Dust, and STEAM Coal, Hard and Soft COKE. For rates and terms please drop us a line stating your requirements. Other Provinces Coals are also available. Trial order solicited. BEWARE of the uncertain position of the Supply of waggons that still remains in store. Try to stock at least two months' consumption. You perfectly know that the Coal is the heart of industry and textile and metallic raw materials its blood, and if the heart fails, the blood ceases to circulate. Please be fortunate enough. Miss not the opportunity. Our motto "Small profits and quick returns". Take advantage of our Service. Apply Box No. 932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3860

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Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY the 19th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th August, 1919. 3907

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LAND (330 sq. yds.) near Gol Pitha, corner of Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Lane, oppo. Lahiri Bldg., good for Garage, Factory, Shops, etc.,
Apply: BOMBAY DAIRY CO.,
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Bombay, No. 7. 3464

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY, 3,000 square yards, with two large frontages on two big roads, very central for Theatre, Cinema, Shops, Residence, etc.
Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3468

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHARE BAZAR.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CERTIFIED BROKER'S CARD of Old Share Bazar, holders desirous of its outright sale or allowing the right of use shall apply to Box No. 942, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3910

WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK on the temporary establishment on pay Rs. 30-35 p. m., plus war allowance 25 per cent so long as Government is pleased to sanction it. Applicants should send in their certificates in original. Preference will be given to those who have experience in the P. W. Accounts.

(Sd.) B. K. BOSE
Executive Engineer,
Malsiras District, N. R. B.,
Canal (Sholapur District.)
Malsiras, 9th August, 1919. 3904

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

OWING to breaches between Pataundah-Mahabir Road and Hindaun City, intending passengers by the Up and Down Northern Expresses are advised that it will be necessary for them to tranship at the site of the breaches.
It is expected that through communication will be restored by Saturday.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Actg. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th August, 1919. 3917

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 14th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

119. From Mr. Rajaram Tukaram—For moving Government to have the Municipal Act amended so as to enable the Municipality to require the owners of factories, workshops and work places to make adequate sanitary provision for the housing of their workmen.

120. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For appointing certain Councillors to be members of the Committee regarding the question of including additional areas into the limits of the City of Bombay.

121. From P. J. Marzban—For adopting a rule for the closure of debate.

122—125. From Dr. A. G. Viegas—(122) For requesting Government to have the old saluting battery at the Apollo Bunder removed as it constitutes a danger to the public traffic at Strand Road; (123) For obtaining a report regarding the condition of Carroll Road; (124) For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to enable the Corporation to appoint Executive Committees to work in conjunction with the Commissioner and the Executive Officers of the Municipality; and (125) For representing to Government the desirability of taking steps to prevent profiteering in land within the City of Bombay and its suburbs.

126. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For asking the Commissioner to inquire and inform the Corporation whether there is any objection to the Esplanade Road being reopened for traffic now.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 12th August, 1919. 3913

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—

The timings are as under:—

		H. M.
Delhi	Dep.	8 50
Mattra Junction	,,	11 12
Bayana	,,	12 33
Kotah Junction	,,	16 43
Rutlam	,,	21 14
Baroda	,,	1 42
Bombay	Arr.	9 50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.
Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—
No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.
No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours. Thursday.
A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.
The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.
Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.
NOTE.—Due to breaches on the line between Bharatpur and Bayana, the Express will be diverted via Agra Cantonment and Bayana, and arrive Bombay approximately at 10-50, instead of 9-50 until further.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 3918

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JERBAI, widow of Pirojshaw Chinoy, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.
All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise, howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell-Lane, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the Northern side of the New Sonapur Road, otherwise called Lohar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 81 5/9 square yards, or thereabouts and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/8246 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, No. 2779, Street No. 389-91-93, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the South by the Lohar Chawl Street, on or towards the East by the property of Doctor F. J. Patel, and on or towards the West, by the property of Nanabhai Rustomji Ranina, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
Dated this 12th day of August, 1919.
JAMSHEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
3125 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE
OF THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MILLS AT TARDEO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, EBRAHIM ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, ALIBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, PEERBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY and the said Mahomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, and Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, as the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Abdul Hussein Adamjee Peerbhoy, deceased, all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, Proprietors of the Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from all incumbrances.
All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (43424) forty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts together with all buildings and erections standing thereon and all engines, boilers, machinery, spindles, looms and plant therein and thereon all which premises are known as the Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, and part of which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 95, 144 151, 194, 655 and the other part under Nos. 328, 326, 328 B, 527 B, 528 and B 527, B 528 and Collector's New Nos. 809, 1328, 1353, 1524, 2995, 2135, 2140, B/2565, B/2563, Old Survey Nos. 61, 62, 73, 73, 73, 59, 60, 59, 60 and under New Survey Nos. 7077, 7082, 7081, 2/7076 2/7076 and which said premises together with the buildings standing thereon are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward D Nos. 3676, 3677, (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 40, 42, 50 and 50 A, Tardeo Road, and are bounded, on or towards the East partly by the said Tardeo Road and partly by the property of Ratnji Dhunjibhai Wadia, on or towards the West partly by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company Limited, and partly by a passage, on or towards the South by the property of Awabai, widow of Framji Dinshaw Petit and on or towards the North by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
3792

NOTICE.

RE-SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOGHA STREET FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JERBAI NOWROJEE WADIA of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the property belonging to her and described in the schedule hereto to our client Mr. MALUKCHAND KESHAVJI SHAH.
Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale,—mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims if any, will be deemed to have been waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground land or ground situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Ghoga Street, or otherwise called Todd Street, in the Registration district of Fort, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 45 Ward No. 1688, containing by admeasurement 54 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5063 and New Survey No. 9338 which said land is bounded as follows:—on the East by the passage on the other side whereof is the house belonging to the children of Nowroji Jamsedji Wadia, on the West by the property belonging to Dhunjibhai Jiwaji Desai, on the North by Todd Street aforesaid and on the South by the house belonging to Merwanji Birji Wadia.
Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.
PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Malukchand Keshavji Shah.
3820

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI KAVASJI KAVARANA has contracted for the absolute sale to our client, free from all encumbrances and claims of all and singular the land, hereditaments and premises with the messuages, tenements thereon, situate at Elphinstone Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.
Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, under-lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with messuage and tenements thereon situate, lying and being at the Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,546 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 56, New No. 12852, New Survey No. 1/1914 and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3516 and Street No. 979 and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by the property of Ignacio Gomes, on or towards the West by the property of Nicholas Rodrigues and others, on or towards the North by the property of Ignacio Gomes and on or towards the South by the property of Domingos and Mathir Antonio.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, on the Western side of Tulsey Water Pipe Line Road, running from Elphinstone Road to Dadar, containing by admeasurement 1,089 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 44, New No. A/11924, New Survey No. 1A/1915, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3515 (1) and Street No. 978 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Municipality of Bombay, on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the North by the land of Ignacio Gomes and on or towards the South by the property of Domingos and Mathias Antonio.
Dated this 9th day of August, 1919.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3906

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NURBHAI ISMAILJI, of Bombay, Bora inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.
All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge sale, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Bengalpura Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement (154 8/9) square yards but now admeasuring (145) square yards or thereabouts entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 428, New No. 8078, Old Survey Nos. 810-811 and New Survey No. 2330 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1561, Street Nos. 66-68 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Old Bengalpura Road, on the West by sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Sharafali Mahomedali and on the South by the property of Hanifabai, widow.
Dated this 12th day of August, 1919.
JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3926

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Limjibhai Burjorji Mistri, Dhunjishaw Limjibhai Mistri and Dr. Framroj Sorabji Joshi, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, Executors of the last Will of Nowroji Dhunjibhai Golwala have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of ground of Government quit and ground rent tenure, situate at 14 Khetwadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 625-27 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 2759, New No. B 9759, Old Survey No. 835, New Survey No. 2/5360 and bearing Municipal Ward D No. 2081(3) and 2081(4) and Street Nos. 102B and 102C and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the four feet open space and beyond that by the property of Edulji Rustomji Papa, on or towards the South by the three feet open space and beyond that by the property of Faiez Haroon Ebrahim, on or towards the East by the property of Cooverjee Bhabha and on or towards the West by the aforesaid 14th Khetwadi Lane.
Dated this 12th day of August, 1919.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3929

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on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ANPURNABAI, widow and Executrix of Purshotam Bhai Bhiwankar, SHANTARAM PURSHOTAM BHIWANKAR and SITTARAM PURSHOTAM BHIWANKAR, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground now redeemed and premises standing thereon, situate at Fanaswadi, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and admeasuring one hundred and fifty-eight square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 275, New No. 1916, Old Survey No. 284 and New Survey No. 382 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4629, Street No. 2, Fanaswadi, and bounded on the East by the property of Balcrishna Bhimaji Tanaji Nakhwa, on the South by the property of Rao Saheb Narayen Raghunath, on the West by Fanaswadi Cross Lane and on the North by the property of Ramrao and Ramnath Sunderji.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3912

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ramnath Dinanath Shroff, Gopinath Dinanath Shroff and Keshrinath Dinanath Shroff, all of Bombay, Kashtriya Hindu Inhabitants the trustees of the property described in the Schedule hereunder written and of the Deed of Trust, dated the 3rd day of October, 1884, made by Sundrabai wife of Dinanath Gangadhar to the said Dinanath Gangadhar, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages or dwelling houses therein known as "Dingy" together with 2 water wells, situate at Mahim in the Sub-district of Mandoce, fronting the West side of the passage leading from Lady Jamshetji Road to Morce in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 13,740 square yards (Thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty) or (three and a half wheels) be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by a passage leading to Dingy Tank, on or towards the West and North by the public road and on or towards the South partly by the Government Tank called Dingy and partly by the Portuguese Church and partly by an oart of Dawood Surpoo Bangudker and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 208 and 209, New Survey No. 1/91 and the said messuages or hereditaments are assessed by the Collector of Assessments under Nos. 111 and 111A and are now in the occupation of the said Dinanath Gangadhar.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1919.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3921

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc. The property of Mr. E. T. Lambert, Solicitor, consisting of dining table, sideboard cupboards, hatstand, sofa, dressing table, marble top table, one sweet tone ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., towel horse, bath tubs, commodes, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquine office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quite in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF GUTTER FLY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in Sarafally Allybhoy Cotton Factory, Madanpura Moreland Road, on account of the concerned:—

About 100 candy gutter fly, double opener.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery Chemicals, China Clay Sulphur Black Powder, Leather Rings, Roller Skins, Leather Buffers, Shuttles, Pickers, Electric Appliances, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Javeri and Co., of Forbes Street, Fort, 2 cases extroclos, 4 bales superfine cloth for machinery, 1 case roller skins, 1 case leather rings, 4 cases temple rollers, 4 cases lattics and wooden pegs, 8 cases woollen cloth, 19 cases Aniline dyes, 3 cases game requisites, 8 trusses leather buffers, 1 case toys, 18 cases sulphur black powder, 14 casks black powder, 1 case yarn healds, 22 cases machinery, 7 cases Textile machinery, 7 cases shuttles, 6 cases pickers, 9 cases machinery, 3 cases electric appliances, 2 cases machinery ports, 100 casks China clay, 28 drums chemicals, 22 packages chemicals.

The above will be sold in separate lots to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Good opportunity to Merchants and Private buyers of Perfumery, Provisions, Oilmane Stores and Patent Medicines

Auction Sale of the entire stock in trade of Toilet requisites, Perfumery, Provisions, Oilman Stores, Patent Medicines and Furniture, of the old and well-known firm of Messrs. M. P. Hukimji and Co., opposite the Clock Tower in Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 13th day of August 1919, and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, the stock in trade of Messrs. M. P. Hukimji and Co. of Bazar Gate Street who close their business on account of other engagements comprising:—

Scents, soaps, lotions, hair oils of well-known makers, tea, coffee, patent medicines, Eau-de-quinine, Eau-de-cologne of Regnad and Price, quinine tablets, provisions oilman stores etc.

Furniture:—Glass door sliding cabinets, tables, chairs, show-cases, glass and panel door cupboards, counters, big counter cabinet with glass etc., cash-register machine in working order etc., etc.

The above goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 17th AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Sunday, the 17th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Gilbert" Building, on Babulnath Road, Chowpati, behind the Islam Club, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet toned Cottage piano, Jost fan, file cabinets, English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs, Bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables book cases carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1919.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES SHUTTLES.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Medows Street opposite the New Share Bazar, by order of Messrs. Suzuki and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. F. Hirjee and Co.,

Ex. s.s. Toyo Maru.
5 cases 106 Dozen Shuttles size 14½."
Ex. s.s. "Kosoku Maru.
4 cases 96 dozen shuttles size 14½."

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Teak and Blackwood Household New Design, Made-to-order Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, Glassware, Platedware, Crockery, Dinner Service, Knives, Spoons and Forks, Oliver Typewriter, etc.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 17th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, No. 37, Reynold Road, "Yule Villa," household furniture comprising of dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, dinner wagon, screen, folding partition, very rich tapestry and velvet lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rocking chairs, double and single door mirror and penal almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers and tables, Oliver typewriter, hanging gown press, easy chairs, low chairs, pier table, garden chairs, Persian carpet, side tables, corner cabinets, meatsafe, cloth basket, show case, marble wash-hand tables, with crockery table lamps, Singer hand sewing machine, fancy Sharanpore teapoys, writing tables, palm stands, towel horses, hatstands, iron cots with mattresses, easels, revolving bookstand, brass tray, looking glass, cooking utensils, glassware, rich plated-ware, spoons, forks, knives, crockery, dinner set, bath tub, etc.

Property of L. J. Frost, Esq., Manager, J. Crawford, Veterinary Surgeon of Bellasis Road, proceeding England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 PACKAGES.

Analine Dyes, Alizarine, Chemicals, etc., Manufactured by Messrs. Levinstein Ltd., Manchester, British Dyes, Ltd., British Alizarine Co., etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns on behalf of the Director of Industries, U. P., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the undermentioned goods:—

Red:—Direct Cotton Scarlet 79594; Congo Red W, Dianol Fast Red F. G.
Black:—Thionol Black O. G.
Navy:—Direct Cotton Navy, 79850.
Blue:—Methylene Blue, 2 B, Dianol Dark Blue B, Thionol Direct Blue S.
Alizarine, Red Paste.
Chemicals:—Aniline Salt, Hemitine, Crystals, Zinc Dust.

The above-mentioned goods are now on view at their Rooms.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES REDIUM POPLINS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jatashanker Jethabhoy and on account and at the risk of Sha Rattanchand Vadilal.

5 packages Redium poplins bigger width.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES STRIP SUSI OF THE SIMPLEX MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Damodar Haridas & Co., the selling agents of the Simplex Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Devda.

25 bales each 100 pcs strip susi of the Simplex Mills, No. K. 24, 23 inches, 24yds. 3¼lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 101 PACKAGES JANGBARI CLOTH OF THE PROSPECT MILLS.

On THURSADY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Padamsy Vallabhdas, the selling agents of the Prospect Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Meghji Jagjiwan.

101 Packages each 25 pcs. Jangbari Cloth of the Prospect Mills, No. 701 inches 35, 30 yds. 7lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BROACH COTTON.

On THUSRDAY, the 14th instant, at p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Hukmichand Rambhagat and on account and at the risk of Seth Chandmal Chaganmal.

100 bales Broach cotton.

The above goods are lying in the Krishnalane godown of Seth Hukmichand Rambhagat.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On FRIDAY the 15th August, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Marekt, by order of Seth Govindlas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.

11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 5¼lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 5¼lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 5¼lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931 5¼lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105 5¼lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107 5¼lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAMSHIP NAMED "KAIPAN" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 26th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the steamship named "Kaipan" with all stores and fittings on board at the time of sale. The steamship is lying just now in the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

Description: The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 1¼ inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25. I.H.P. of Engines 500, speed 8 to 10 knots.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, or from the undersigned at their offices and the inspection of the vessel can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1919.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARWADA ROAD.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Guardian and Ward Act 1890.

and

In the matter of Jadavjee Shamjee a minor.

SHAMJEE RUTTANSEY ..... Petition.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will in pursuance of the affidavit of the above named Petitioner, dated the 19th May, 1919, in the above matter and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Petitioner Mr. Shamjee Ruttansey by the High Court of Bombay, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Kumbharwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2765 and New No. 9765, Old Survey No. 151, and New Survey No. 5647 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7618 and Street No. 199-201 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Kerson Pitamber & Co., on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Nanabhai Goverdhandas and on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at their sale room the following.

On account of the concerned.

7 cases Cotter pins sizes 1/16 to 1/4 x 1in. to 4½in.

60 packages each 1cwt. Cast iron rivets sizes ½ to 1 inches.

3 dozen pick axes.

On account of the shippers.

A consignment of porcelainware consisting of Chinese design vases, flower pots, fruit plates, flower bowls, jars in various colours and design, tea sets, table ornaments, ivory figures, and similar other decorativ and presentation articles.

On account of the concerned.

About 57½ dozen "Gordian Nuts" safety bar pins.

11 ream brown paper.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1919.

KING OF TONIC

Makardhvaj.

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

DHRAKSHASHAV

It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Rs. 2/-.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Factory—Unjha (Near Abemount.)

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire

AT MODERATE RATES.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla St.

Tele { graph—CAMPKITS / phone—2148

NuzerallyKhanbhoy

PIPES, HARDWARE AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS

SPECIALITIES, LEAD SHEETS, PAINTS etc

211-15, Nagdevi Street

BOMBAY No. 3.

Telephone No. 2458.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the latest London Musical Successes

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 **HIGH JINKS** The New Musical Play in 2 acts.

Plans at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. Plan for To-Night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

FRANK KEENAN

AS "MATHIAS" IN

"THE BELLS"

The first and only picturization of this World-Famous Drama which has run continuously for nearly 50 years on the speaking stage.—First produced in Paris in 1869—by SIR HENRY IRVING in London in 1871—by every actor of note ever since—now immortalized on the Screen in 1918 by America's greatest character actor.

"BELLS—BELLS—BELLS !! THE BELLS OF SLEIGH RING FOR EVER IN MY EARS !!"

HOOTMON—*Comic.* | PATHE GAZETTE—*Topical.*

AT LENGTH THEY MEET !

Yes.—Edmond Dantes meets his former well-beloved Mercedes ! But in what altered circumstances !!

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

has succeeded, thanks to his able disguise, and the long, long, lapse of years, in deceiving the world as to his real identity, but his former fiancee recognises, in the twinkling of an eye, her bethrothed lover of two and-a-half-decades ago, by simply hearing again his sweet harmonious voice !

You can see what follows then in the beautiful, romantic Pathe Photo-play

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

(6000 feet.)

The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette and

"I'M ON MY WAY !"

a screaming Luke Comedy.

Four Shows Daily : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m (S.T.).

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road—opposite the Cama Baug.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC'S

OFFERING THIS WEEK OF

The Universal Whirlwind Serial

THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS

(Instalment-fifth, Epi. 13-14 and 15)

IS AN AMUSEMENT PAR EXCELLENCE.

Four shows, Nightly, 5-15 : 7-0 ; 8-5 ; and 10-30.

COMING SHORTLY: THE HINDOO MYTHOLOGICAL PLAY

"AHILYA-ODDHAR"

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT

PATHE'S BEST AND LATEST

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

Featuring

PEARL WHITE

Episodes 5th and 6th.

LUCERNE (SWITZERLAND

(Travel Pathe Color)

PATHE GAZETTE Latest

HIS BUSY DAY

Comedy by TOTO.

Time : 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily

Matinee every Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m.

Extra Show every Sunday 3 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

A FAMOUS AUTHOR ON THE SCREEN !

"MR. MEESON'S WILL"

"MR. MEESON'S WILL"

A Film Adaptation of the well-known Novel by

RIDER HAGGARD

In Four Reels of Excitement and Mystery.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

To-Night !

THIRD INSTALMENT

Episodes 7, 8 & 9

of the

THRILLING SERIAL

MYSTERY of the DOUBLE CROSS

Featuring

MOLLY KING

A Feature Serial of Perils and Love.

Together with a Full Programme.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram)

London, Saturday, Aug. 9th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	Mutilated.
Egyptian Visible Supply	277,000
East Indian ,, ,,	146,000
American ,, ,,	3,121,000
Other ,, ,,	127,000
Total Sales	22,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Speculation	
,, Export	
East Indian Export	
,, ,, Stock	66,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,000
,, ,, Actual Export	
,, ,, Imports	7,000
,, ,, Speculation	
American Afloat	230,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	291,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 9th.

...'s Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, to Continent	5,000
...ture at New York Oct.	32.12
,, ,, Jan.	32.16
,, ,, Mar.	32.16
...Cotton at New York	32.65
,, ,, Orleans	31.75
...re at New Orleans Oct.	31.72
,, ,, Jan	31.68
...Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22½
...and Bills	4.01.50
...er Commercial Bars	111½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 9th.

...ates 3%	61 1/2
...ar Silver Spot	58 1/8
2 months hence	56 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/s.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 2/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	51½
Rupee Paper 2½%	57½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	61½
Government Securities 3%	52½
...ix. On London at Paris Francs	33.40

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 9th.

3½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£88½
5% New	£94

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 9th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian Quoted	80
Australian Wheat La Plata Quoted	80
Wheat Afloat to U.K.	2,230,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	966
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusrat, 416 lb. exShip. Not Quoted. Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Not Quoted. Nominal	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	1120
Tone of Linseed:—Inactive.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Hull	1040
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July Aug. Sellers	560
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	960
Linseed Plate Export	170,000

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£106½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£98½
Copper Braziers	£142
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	41½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Nominal Sellers 56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value 2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Buyers 1/11
Tone.—Quiet.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bomaby, as on 9th August, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office 79,55,436	
,, Deposits at Branches 86,42,707	
	1,65,98,143
Other Deposits	23,06,61,422
Post Bills	5,871
Sundries	19,96,691
Rs.	27,03,59,127

ASSETS.

Government Securities	3,69,02,174
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,96,17,807
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,96,19,790
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,96,17,553
Dead Stock	15,48,544
Stamps	11 546
Bullion	2,49 085
Balances with other Banks	3,89,168
Sundries	10,18,49,510
Cash	
Rs.	27,03,59,127

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Owing to a meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Association, the Marwari Bazaar opened only at 2.15 p.m. The rise in sterling exchange to 1s. 10d. per rupee caused a weaker feeling in the market, and Fully Good Broach August, opened at Rs. 514 and declined to Rs. 508. The price then improved to Rs. 513 and dropped to Rs. 503, Oomras September, being quoted Rs. 455 and Bengals September Rs. 385. At 4 p.m., the rate for Broach was Rs. 506, and after touching Rs. 508 the bazaar closed at Rs. 506. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 505, declined to Rs. 490 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a small business passing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	August		497
Fully Good Bengal	September		389
Fine Oomras	September		448
Good Southerns	August		441
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.		451

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 12TH AUGUST 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	August	506
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	388
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	457
Good M.G. Southerns	August	588

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	...	403	388	370	Ready
M G Sind Punjab	...	398	383	362	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	475	457	475	..	,,
Central Provinces	490	472	440	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	513	506	496	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	468	458	438
Sawginned Dharwar	..	513	506	496	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following ar receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th Aug. 1919.

Cotton	12,946 bales.
Wheat	11,073 Cwts.
Linseed	6,229 ,,
Rape, etc.	10 105 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,930 ,,
Poppyseed	1,665 ,,
Groundnuts	1,043 ,,
Castorseed	796 ,,
Rice	728 ,,
Myrabollams	575 ,,
Cottonseed	16,110 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	Nil ,,
Jowar	27 ,,
Maize	Nil ,,
Barley	363 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Aug. 12th. 6-0 p.m.

	Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Bali Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	..	71 0 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	..	70 0 0	....
,, Karachi Bangla	..	71 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	20 8 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore	..	20 12 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	..	21 0 0	....
Linseed Brown Bold	..	25 8 0	26 8 0
,, ,, Thin	..	25 0 0	25 8 0
Teelseed White 85-15	..	125 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25	..	115 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	..	110 0 0	....
,, Black	..	110 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	..	25 8 0	26 8 0
Groundnuts	..	125 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	10 0 0	....
Barley	..	42 0 0	....
Castorseed	..	67 0 0	....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 12th.

	Rate. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 12
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 12
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 1 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 9 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 10 13/16
Fcs. Demand	302½
American Dollars	254
Hongkong	205½
Shanghai	316
Japan	126
Singapore	136

Market Steady.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The June issue of the Institute of Bankers Journal, London contains two letters, one from Sir R. V. Vassar-Smith, President of the Institute of Bankers, London and another a reply from Mr. J. C. Thomson, President, American Institute of Banking, New York, exchanging views on the co-operation of the English Speaking race in Banking, to meet the demand of money and Banking Facilities for the establishment of trade dislocated by the Great European war. Presidents of both Institutes express that their Institutes are necessary adjuncts to the development of their respective countries. In support I produce a paragraph from the President of American Institute of Banking reading:—

"The Bankers of America have been proud of the service which they have been able to render during the War; and we realise today, because of the efforts of the Bankers of the allied countries how necessary the institutes, which we represent, are to the development of our respective countries.

If what is said is true of England and America, it must be true of India and I advocate the establishment of an Institute of Bankers for India, at Bombay with branches in Calcutta, and Madras at present, on identical lines of the Institute of Bankers London, with such changes as are necessary for India. We have a good number of Indian banks, viz., the Bank of Bombay, the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., the Bank of India Ltd., the Allahabad Bank Ltd., the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., the Central Bank of India Ltd., the Punjab National Bank Ltd., the Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd., the Bank of Baroda Ltd., the Karachi Bank Ltd., the Indian Bank Ltd., the Canara Bank Ltd., the Agra Bank Ltd., the Hindustan Bank Ltd., the Bank of Mysore Ltd., the Bank of Bangalore Ltd., and many others in Northern India and two more have heard will be started.

I am confident of the help from the domiciled Indian Banks, of whom there are a good number, and recently opened Imperial Bank of Persia Ltd, the National Bank of South Africa Ltd. In addition to English Banks, we have the Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris, Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd., and other Japanese Banks, International Banking Corporation, Russo-Asiatic Bank, so that we have English, French, American, Japanese, Russian, Persian and African Banks to co-operate. Could there be a better combination and representative body of the Institute of Bankers for India, than the aforesaid and is not Bombay the best place of the location of same?

The Co-operative Societies have their own Institute and in my humble opinion it is high time for the existence of an Institute of Bankers for India. I invite public opinion on this subject and an early formation of an institute.—Yours, etc.,

ROBERT CHAS. ARANHA, A.I.B.

Mazgaon, Bombay, August 7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12.

S. S. City of Manila, McMillan, New York, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 12.

S. S. Chakla, Terry, Karachi.
S. S. Sofala, Dickinson, Jeddah, etc.
The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
S. S. Varzin, Cleugh, Marseilles.
S. S. Shinryu Maru, Mori, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Karapura, Downing, Durban, etc.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola for Durban, etc.
Steamer Mandala for Calcutta, etc.
S. S. City of Manila:—The City Line steamer City of Manila, 5,424 tons, Captain J. McMillan, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 29th June.
S. S. Sofala:—The T. M. Coy.'s chartered steamer, Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain E. G. M. Dickinson, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah via Aden and Camaron, with a general cargo and 1,692 pilgrims.
S. S. Varzin:—The W. & A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Varzin, 2,841 tons, Captain J. W. Cleugh, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marseilles, with a general cargo.
S. S. Shinryu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Shinryu Maru, 1,957 tons, Captain S. Mori, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.
S. S. Karapara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s African mail steamer Karapara, 3,721 tons, Captain C. F. Downing, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban via East and South African Ports, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 12th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Hindoo	Colcutta	16-8-19	J F & Co
B Ilford	Hull	15-8-19	T M & Co
C & R Shinryu Maru	Kobe	13-8-19	N Y Kaisha
D & E Panayiotes	N F	N F	Graham & Co
Outside F Milsuki Maru	Kobe	20-8-19	O S Kaisha
G Dwarka	N F	N F	M & Co
H Vergemere	N F	N F	D Khandwari
K Ula	N F	N F	M & Co
K Aras	Abidan	16-8-19	S W & Co
L Furnea	N F	N F	M & Co
M Rajput	N F	13-8-19	T M & Co
N Clan Alpine Outside	Antwerp	N F	J Finlay & Co
O Utopia	N F	N F	H S Shushtary & Co
Q Chakla	N F	F	M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courlaud	N F	N F	K N & Co
Indravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	Karachi	9-8-19	K N & Co
Oporo	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sarangi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Boats of Dogra			W & A Graham & Co
2 Griqua	N F	16-8-19	J Finlay & Co
3 Howolt			
5 Varzin	Marseilles	9-8-19	M & Co
7 Aunts Castle	N F	N F	
7 Akbar	N F	N F	T M & Co
8 Sardar	Bassein	13-8-19	T M & Co
9 Mull	Hull	20-8-19	Ralli Bros.
12 Diyatalawa	Hull	22-8-19	W & A G & Co
12 Nankin	London	30 8-19	M & Co
14 Linga	Karachi	13-8-19	M & Co
10 Lascars	N F	N F	M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Baroda	N F	N F	M & Co
3 Torula	Karachi	12-8 19	M & Co
7 Circassia	Liverpool	21-8-19	W. & A. G.
8 City of Chester	Karachi	22-8-19	K N & Co
9 Karagola	E & S Africa	25-8-19	M & Co
10 Sitan	Yokohama	14-8-19	W. & A G & Co
11 Nellore	London	18-8-19	M & Co
12 Querimba	Rangoon	N F	M & Co
12 & 13 War Isis	London	18-8-19	D B I M
13 Garala	Busra	16-8-19	M & Co
13 War Prince	N F	N F	T M & Co
14 Jeddah	Karachi	14-8-19	T M & Co
15 Karapara	Africa	13-8-19	M & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 12.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 150 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.; 13 bales wool, 4 bales cotton fly, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 500 bales cotton waste, Khimji Vishram & Co.; 25 bales sheep skins, Allaudin Cassam; 75 bales wool, Karim Jivan; 444 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

S. S. Circassia for Marseilles:—63 bales cotton, 234 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram & Co.; 15 bales buffalo hides, Shaw Wallace & Co.; 1,000 cwts. gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 201 cwts. mustard seed, Nersee Mulji & Co.; 2,086 cwts. groundnut kernels, Cox's Shipping Agency; 800 cwts. rape seed, Latham Abercrombie & Co.

S. S. Nellore for Marseilles:—2,000 cwts. rope seed, A. Durst; 4,000 cwts. ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 2,725 cwts. groundnuts, 978 cwts. cobra, K. M. Nathoo; 6,000 cwts. poppy seed, 9,500 cwts. ground nuts, 5,250 cwts. gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 2 cwts. Colombo roots, 16 cwts, coffee, Katanjee Jeevandas & Co.; 100 cwts. gum olibanum, Esmail Nowrojee & Co.; 500 cwts. Colombo roots, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S. S. Circassia for Marseilles in transit to Barcelonia:—400 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.

S. S. Circassia for Marseilles in transit to Spain:—62 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.

S. S. Circassia for Glassgow:—2,002 cwts. myrabolams, Purshotam Mathuradas & Co.

S. S. Dewanah for London:—200 bales hemp, S. Permanand.

S. S. Diyatalawa for Hull:—6,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday & Co.

S. S. Mull for Hull:—120,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Isle of Lowis for Hull:—4,000 cwts. cotton seed, E. S. Forage & Sons; 18,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Mitsuki Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Mitsuki Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S. S. Shinryu Maru for Osaka:—48 bales cotton yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Mitsuki Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Shinryu Maru for Yokohama:—98 bales silk waste, Compagie Generate D'Extreme Orient.

S. S. Shinrya Maru for Hongkong:—64 bales cotton yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore on the 3rd instant, for Colombo.

The same Company's steamer Bushu Maru left Djibouti on the 9th instant for Port Said.

The same Company's steamer Burma Maru which left Bombay on 10th July, arrived at Kobe on the 7th instant.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 12th.

				Total up-to-date.
Loan	Rs.	1,235-0	.. Rs.	96 615-0
Cash Certificates	,,	310-0	.. ,,	2,14,324-0
Total		1,545-0	.. ,,	3.10,939-0

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PREMISES FOR POST OFFICE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE ORDERED.

The Secretary of State for India in Council ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Sir Mahomed Usuf Ismail, Kt., and others ..... Defendants.
(Before Mr. Justice Pratt).

[illegible] was a suit for specific performance of an agreement to lease between the plaintiffs and the defendants, to the Presidency Post Master of Bombay, for use as a Post Office on a monthly rental of Rs. 175. The interesting question to be decided was whether the correspondence between the two parties disclosed a completed agreement, and if so, whether it should be enforced especially against the defendants.

Briefly the facts that gave rise to this suit were as follows:—In December 1914, the Presidency Post Master was looking for premises for a new post office and entered into negotiations with the first defendant, who was constructing a building called the Sutar Chawl. The Post Master gave the defendant particulars as to the nature and extent of the accommodation required and the defendant made the following offer in a letter of the 1st of February 1915:—"With reference to the Post Office Superintendent's interview with me, I have arranged with Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar, architects to have an accommodation for a post office at Sutar Chawl, measuring about 650 square yards and shall let it to you on a lease for ten years on the following conditions:—1. The rent for the place would be Rs. 175 per mensem. 2. The counters and a shelf would be supplied by me. 3. The electric installation to be made by me, but will be maintained thereafter by you. The place would be ready for occupation by the 1st April 1915."

The Presidency Post Master then obtained the sanction of the Post Master General and replied as follows on the 15th of February 1915:—In continuation of my letter J. Musjid/2, dated the 6th February 1915, I have the honour to say, that the Post Master General, Bombay, has accepted the proposal. I shall, therefore, be much obliged if you will kindly do the needful now with a view to enable me to move the present J. Musjid Post Office into your new building in the Sutar Chawl with effect from the 1st April 1915. The Post Master General has further desired me to insert the optional clause in the lease, i.e., giving the Post Office, the option to renew the lease for another five years. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter."

To this the defendant replied on the 16th of February 1915, as follows:—"With reference to your letter No. Juma Musjid/2, dated the 13th instant, I am making the necessary arrangements." The defendant proceeded to make what he called the necessary arrangements, that is to adapt the premises for use as a post office; but by the 1st of April, these arrangements were not complete. The counters were not varnished, the shelves were not put up, and the electric lights were not installed. Nevertheless the post office went into occupation on the 1st of April and the improvements were completed in the following month. Mr. Murtree, the Presidency Post Master, did not tender a lease for execution on entry into possession as the improvements had not been completed. After they were completed, he instructed a subordinate to tender a lease. But the defendant made no reply and the matter was lost sight of and the post office continued in possession and paid the stipulated monthly rental. Subsequently the first defendant leased the same property to two rent farmrs, the second and third defendants and they covered the post office with a notice to quit. This led to the institution of the present suit.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgment, after setting out the facts, His Lordship said that the questions that arose were these, viz., 1—Did the correspondence disclose a completed agreement? 2—If so, was it inadmissible in evidence for want of registration?

His Lordship thought that it could hardly be disputed that there was a completed agreement. The defendant's letter of the 1st of February was an offer embodying all the terms of the proposed lease. It was true that the Post Master's reply was not an unqualified acceptance but suggested a further condition of an option of renewal. It was in fact an acceptance with a counter offer which the defendant in turn accepted by his letter of the 16th of February. The acceptance was not express but it was clearly implied in the statement that the defendant was making the necessary arrangements, specially in view of his subsequent conduct in giving possession to the Post office.

The next question was a different one. It was whether these letters embodying the agreement to lease were inadmissible in evidence in view of Section 49 of the Registration Act. That section was to the effect that no document which was required by section 49 to be registered shall when unregistered be received as evidence of any transaction affecting property comprised therein. There could be no doubt that an agreement might be a transaction affecting property although it did not create an interest in the property. The question resolved itself into this: whether the registration of this correspondence embodying the agreement to lease was compulsory under section 17. The period was more than one year and if the agreement was equivalent to a lease, registration would be compulsory under section 17, sub-section (1) clause (d). Reference was made by plaintiff's counsel to 37 Cal. 808. The substantial reason given in that judgment was that in the document there considered no immediate interest was created and there was no present demise. This accorded with the rule deducible from 10 Bom. 101 and the recent judgment of this Court in Kessowji v. Bai Kesarbai (Appeal No. 2 of 1909) that agreements to lease which were compulsorily registrable under the combined operation of section 2. Sub-section (7) and Sec. 17 of the Registration Act were those agreements which imported a present demise or the creation of an immediate interest. Did this agreement import such a demise? Under the authorities "the intention of the parties as declared by the words of the instrument must govern the construction." 12 East, 170 and "if there was any doubt as to the operation of the contract the Court must endeavour to discover the intention of the parties from the contents of the instrument and if they saw a paramount intention that the instrument should operate as a lease, they must hold it to be such although it might contain conflicting expressions." 6 Bingham, 211. There were no words of present demise in the correspondence. "I let" or "I agree to let" had been held to be words of present demise but here the words were "shall let." Again as to the intention of the parties, the intention of the parties and the collateral circumstances negatived a present demise

DEFENDANT'S CONTENTION.

It was contended for the defendant that the fact of the plaintiff entering into possession and paying rent was conclusive that there was a demise. No doubt there was a demise but it was not under the agreement which was executory but by implication from the fact that the defendant put the plaintiff into possession. When that was done on the 1st of April the agreement became executed and there was a demise. Nevertheless, on the 16th of February the agreement was still executory and imported no present demise. As in Gore v. Lloyd, 12 Messon and Welsley, 463, it was not an agreement of demise but an agreement to demise at a future date on the performance of certain conditions. His Lordship referred to 7 Bingham 451 and 7 Bingham 590 and also to 1914, 3 K. B. 1186. Counsel for the defendant referred to 3 Douglas 180 and 15 East 244 for the proposition that an agreement might operate as a present demise although the execution in the future of a formal document was contemplated. No doubt, his Lordship said that that would be so it such could be collected to have been the intention of the parties. But that was not the case here and the extreme informality of the agreement concluded by the correspondence supported the contention that there was no intention to make a present demise. The agreement was, therefore, not barred by Section 49 of the Registration Act. The second and third defendants were subsequent lessees with notice for plaintiffs' possession was notice. They could therefore be made to join in the execution of the lease under Section 27 (b) of the Specific Relief Act. The agreement was not stamped but was nevertheless admissible in evidence in view of the exemption of Government contained in the proviso to Section 3 of the Stamp Act. His Lordship therefore passed a decree for specific performance as against the first defendant. The second and third defendants were ordered to join in the execution of the said lease. The plaintiff was to recover his costs from the first defendant.

The Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Advocate General and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, with Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendants.

PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

LEAVE TO SUE UNDER LETTERS PATENT

K. B. Shroff ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Mary Rosa Agabag and another ... Defendants.
(Before Mr. Justice Pratt.)

This was a suit filed as a short cause to recover a sum of Rs. 2,741 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from 7th May, 1918, till judgment and costs of the suit. There was an agreement of partnership in writing dated 7th May, 1918, between the plaintiff and one Alexander John Aga Beg, since deceased, agreeing to carry on, for a period of 3 years, the business of manufacturing and selling Eau de Cologne and such other articles as the partners may determine on the terms and conditions stated in the said agreement. One of the terms of the said agreement was that the plaintiff should bring in Rs. 15,000 to finance the business, of which sum Rs. 5,000 were to be paid to the said deceased on the date of the execution of the said agreement and the balance by certain instalments specified therein. In pursuance of that agreement, the plaintiff paid the sum of Rs. 5,000 to the said deceased on 7th May, 1918, and the said deceased acknowledged receipt of the said sum at the foot of the partnership deed.

THE DEFENCE PLEA.

The defendants who are the wife and son of the deceased partner and who are allowed to defend the suit in forma pauperies say that, in pursuance of the agreement of partnership, the husband of the first defendant applied for a licence to the Collector of Thana and purchased 10 dozen empty bottles and mineral oils. The licence was not granted by the Collector till after the death of the deceased in September, 1918. In the meantime the plaintiff wrote to the deceased partner to dissolve the partnership by a letter dated 23rd August, 1918. And the deceased agreed to dissolve the partnership and to give accounts. The plaintiff obtained leave to sue on that agreement under clause 12 of Letters Patent, within the jurisdiction of the honourable Court.

The plaintiff urged to amend the plaint: but that was not allowed because it would change the nature of the suit. The leave under this clause is a condition precedent to jurisdiction. Such a leave affords the very foundation of the jurisdiction: hence it must be obtained before the institution of the suit. It cannot be granted after the suit is instituted. The leave granted is confined to the cause or causes of action set forth in the plaint at the time when the leave was granted: hence the plaint cannot be amended so as to alter the cause of action. (Vide Ramputab vs. Premsukh (1891), I. L. R. 15 Bom. 93 per Telang J.)

The suit was dismissed with costs with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit.

Mr. B. J. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Kharas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Dr. P. N. Darooswalla instructed by Messrs. Surveyor and Co., appeared for the defendants.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The disturbance over Deltaic Bengal has intensified without moving appreciably. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India, east Malabar, while a few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Konkan and the east Madras coast.

The principal amounts:—Moulmein four inches, Akyab five, Toungoo, Yamethin three quarters, Cherrapunji two, Cox's Bazar, Jalpaiguri one and a half, Calcutta, Burdwan two, Saugor Island four, Sambalpur two, Gaya, Naya Dumka one, Gorakhpur one and a half, Benares a quarter, Mainpuri two, Meerut one, Roorkee four, Delhi a quarter, Sialkot, Murree three quarters, Jaipur a quarter, Nowgong and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in North-West India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 11th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.761	Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3	,,
Dew Point	75.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.814	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3	,,
Minimum do.	79.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind	226	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.02	Inches
Total fall during month	1.96	,,
Do. do. year	40.91	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th.	0.01	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	12	m	11	53	28	6	12	m	5	15	15	9
									5	56a	17	2
Wed.	13	m	0	0	27	5	13	m	5	54	25	7
			0	28a	28	10			6	23a	16	6
Thur.	14	m	0	41	27	10	14	m	6	32	15	10
			1	0a	28	10			7	2a	16	1
Fri.	15	m	1	24	27	11	15	m	7	11	16	4
			1	36a	28	7			7	39a	15	11
Sat.	16	m	2	9	27	9	16	m	7	53	17	3
			2	15a	28	9			8	21a	15	11
Sun.	17	m	2	58	27	3	17	m	8	39	18	4
			2	58a	27	3			9	11a	16	3
Mon.	18	m	3	54	26	7	18	m	9	33	19	6
			3	48a	26	4			10	11a	16	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 12 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 19m.	Sunset 7h.	9m.
,, 13 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h.	8m.
,, 14 (Thursday	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h.	8m.
,, 15 (Friday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h.	7m.
,, 16 (Saturday	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h.	6m.
,, 17 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h.	6m.
,, 18 (Monday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h.	5m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h.	41-5m.	a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	18d.	9h.	26-1m.	p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra reports 0.63in. Mainpuri 1.95in., Jhansi 0.11in. and Allahabad 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is moderately below the average in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.27in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the north of the division and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature continues below normal in north-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Kathiawar. Night temperature is in excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.54in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Mirmugao reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is weak and its activity has been confined to giving light rain in Malabar and light to moderate rain in the United Provinces and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana. A few showers are reported from the south Konkan and the east of the Central Provinces. The depression which was reported to have formed over the Deltaic Bengal is beginning to affect the weather in the east of the Central Provinces.

Rainfall may decrease in the United Provinces, but extend in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th August, 1919:—

The depression in the United Provinces has nearly disappeared, but another one of slight intensity has appeared over the Deltaic Bengal. The Arabian Sea current is very weak, while the Bay current is mainly directed into Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, and the east and north Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy six inches; Moulmein, Bassein four; Toungoo one; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab three; Yamethin a half; Maymyo three-quarters; Cox's Bazar, Saugor Island, Jalpaiguri one and a half; Calcutta four; Sambalpur three; Bareilly a quarter; Meerut one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 12th OF AUG. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (11th)	100	86.0	57	..	0.1	..
Jask	94.0	83.1	90	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	90.8	85.1	87	..	0	—0.16
Do. (11th)	90.6	84.4	81	..	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	93.1	76.7	85	..	24.88	+11.64
Lahore	95.7	79.6	75	..	13.12	+3.98
Hissar	98.2	78.4	77	0.07	3.71	—3.39
Ambala	91.6	78.7	88	0.02	16.77	+2.26
Delhi	86.2	78.6	87	0.26	6.58	—7.81
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.4	77.0	94	0.63	22.07	+7.37
Mainpuri	83.3	76.2	94	1.95	16.68	+2.81
Jhansi	87.4	76.6	82	0.11	34.56	+13.79
Cawnpore	88.6	77.7	97	0.06	18.56	+1.07
Allahabad	86.4	78.5	89	0.15	21.97	+1.50
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	85.0	78.1	87	..	1.75	—3.06
Ajmer	84.2	74.9	79	..	6.71	—3.00
Jaipur	86.9	75.2	77	0.27	12.95	—0.02
Kotah	89.6	79.2	68	..	12.71	—2.73
Mount Abu	69.2	62.4	97	0.02	47.02	+10.07
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.0	77.9	80	..	5.33	—4.64
Dwarka	86.5	79.5	82	..	5.50	—5.19
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	90.1	79.0	71	..	19.40	+1.50
Bhavnagar Para	93.8	79.8	68	..	6.33	—7.55
Surat	86.9	78.9	81	0.01	27.06	—1.66
Ahmedabad	92.1	78.9	91	..	17.07	—3.55
Deesa	89.6	76.8	79	..	27.96	+12.16
Neemuch	84.7	73.1	80	..	16.07	+0.27
Indore	82.7	72.1	83	..	28.56	+9.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.9	74.5	89	..	41.74	+8.67
Saugor	81.2	72.6	88	0.01	26.46	+0.07
Hosangabad	85.1	73.8	89	..	30.76	+2.64
Khandwa	87.2	74.9	77	..	15.24	—1.21
Akola	89.3	76.6	73	..	19.02	+1.02
Amraoti	89.2	74.7	72	..	13.11	—5.46
Nagpur	88.7	76.9	73	..	34.00	+6.38
Chanda	89.3	78.2	69	..	24.92	—4.74
Raipur	79.5	78.9	80	0.54	44.02	+15.44
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	79.4	82	0.03	49.81	+0.11
Ratnagiri	83.9	79.1	78	0.02	39.67	—2.41
Marmugoa	33.7	..	89	0.10	35.56	—5.32
Karwar	84.3	77.8	85	0.05	31.09	—5.64
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.8	74.8	68	..	10.12	—0.61
Ahmednagar	86.6	70.5	75	..	9.03	—0.87
Poona	81.9	71.9	80	..	9.32	—4.91
Sholapur	92.4	71.2	71	..	11.51	+0.73
Bijapur	87.0	70.5	70	..	5.03	—1.71
Belgaum	75.9	66.8	94	0.07	23.32	—7.14
Aurangabad	87.3	71.8	71	..	10.11	—4.13
Nizamabad(Indur)	91.7	75.2	67	..	14.97	—5.04
Hyderabad	90.8	72.2	68	..	14.94	+1.33
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.6	75.1	89	0.38	66.09	—18.72
Calicut	83.2	76.4	94	0.24	61.66	—11.93
Cochin	84.1	75.7	86	0.14	59.55	+1.63
Colombo	84.7	77.4	87	0.12	11.08	—3.38
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.0	82.2	57	..	12.85	—0.32
Bellary	92.3	74.2	59	..	2.27	—2.24
Cuddapah	96.4	79.3	66	..	14.17	+5.13
Madras	95.2	81.9	60	..	9.03	+1.50
Bangalore	82.0	66.0	95	0.01	8.40	—0.48
Coimbatore	88.2	72.9	70	..	2.71	—0.98
Trichinopoly	98.4	77.5	58	..	5.78	+2.09
Negapatam	95.8	78.5	70	..	5.07	+0.65

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard time on the 12th August, 1919, was 29.980 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

(Continued from Column 4.)

to Aden, and silk manufactures, apparel and tea to Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf). The large increase is especially noticeable in the quantity of foreign tea re-exported from this country which itself is a large producers of tea. It will be seen, however, that exports of Indian tea rose in value by over Rs. 60 lakhs. On the other hand, reshipments of refined sugar which rank next in importance to cotton manufactures contracted by 139,321 cwt. to 535,162 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 24.58 lakhs to Rs. 113.48 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller shipments to Persia, though Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf) took large quantities than in the previous year."

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BOMBAY'S SEA-BORNE TRADE.

MARKED DECREASE IN INDIAN EXPORTS.

According to the report on the "Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration" of the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1918-19 shows the aggregate value of the foreign and coasting trade including Government stores but excluding treasure of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind was returned at Rs. 217 crores showing a further advance of Rs. 23 crores over the figures of 1917-18. Private trade increased from Rs. 185 crores to Rs. 207 crores and Government stores from Rs. 8.53 crores to Rs. 9.33 crores.

The aggregate Customs Revenue consisting of import and export duties and excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 6.03 crores as against Rs. 5.12 crores in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 36 lakhs in the import and export duties and Rs. 55 lakhs in the excise duty on cotton manufactures. No changes were made in the rates of the Customs duty during the year.

The total value of the foreign trade (private) excluding treasure exceeded the record figure of the preceding year by Rs. 8.13 crores. The noteworthy features of this trade are a remarkable increase amounting to Rs. 14.26 crores in the imports of merchandise and a heavy fall of Rs. 10 crores in the exports of Indian produce the value of which went back to the level of 1913-14. Re-exports of foreign merchandise show an advance of Rs. 3.91 crores. The increase in imports is principally due to larger arrivals of cotton manufactures and yarn from Japan, articles by post from the United Kingdom and metals from Japan and the United States of America. Larger reshipments of cotton piecegoods to Basra are chiefly responsible for the increase in re-exports, while the fall in exports of Indian produce is almost entirely due to smaller shipments of raw cotton to Japan and the United Kingdom."

AGGREGATE VALUE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Comparing the foreign trade passing through Bombay with that passing through Calcutta and Karachi, the second port in the Presidency, the Report says:—"The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of the port of Bombay excluding treasure was Rs. 147.69 crores showing an advance of Rs. 8.15 crores or about 6 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The foreign trade of Calcutta which went far ahead of that of Bombay during the year under review improved by Rs. 25.3 crores or 18 per cent. to Rs. 165.98 crores while that of Karachi declined by Rs. 10.17 crores or 25 per cent to Rs. 33.83 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay advanced in value by Rs. 14.27 crores or 25 per cent. and those into Calcutta by Rs. 5.63 crores or 9 per cent. while those into Karachi declined by Rs. 1.61 crore or 19 per cent. Cotton manufactures, metals and ores, Australian wheat, raw cotton, silk manufactures and articles imported by post chiefly account for the increase recorded at Bombay and metals and ores, mineral oil, liquors and sugar at Calcutta. Decreases were recorded at Bombay principally under matches, wood and timber and chemicals and at Calcutta and Karachi under cotton manufactures.

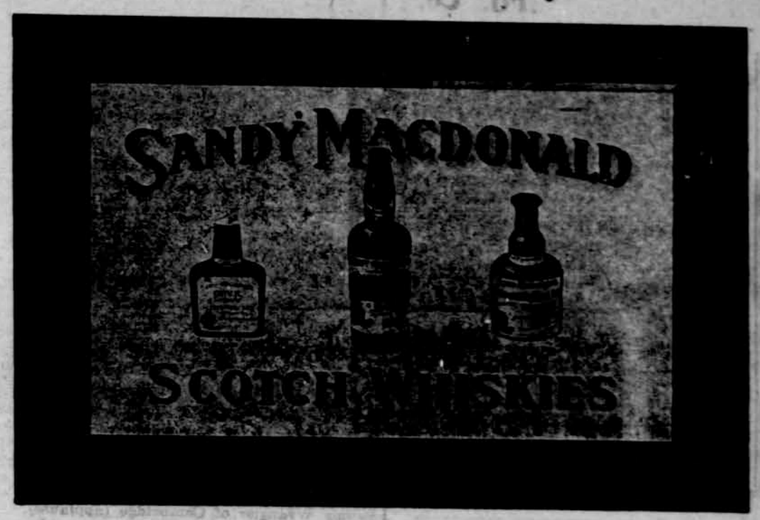
Of the advance of Rs. 1.62 crore in food, drink, and tobacco nearly Rs. 96 lakhs increase is due to the arrival of Australian wheat which was especially arranged for in view of the scarcity consequent on the monsoon failure, Imports of liquors, provisions, spices, tea and tobacco also record large increases while those of sugar, fruits and vegetables and other articles of food and drink have declined. The decrease of Rs. 56.14 lakhs in raw materials is accounted for by smaller imports of wood and timber, oils and miscellaneous articles while imports of textile materials and coal, coke and patent fuel show material improvement, most of the coal coming from Africa, The large increase of Rs. 11.72 crores in manufactured articles which is the most important group in this branch of the foreign trade, is due principally to larger arrivals of cotton yarn and textile fabrics (plus Rs. 8.58 crores) metals—iron and steel and manufactures thereof (plus Rs. 1.02 crores) machinery (plus 68.28 lakhs), apparel (plus Rs. 58.85 lakhs), cutlery, hardware and instruments (plus Rs. 55.93 lakhs), metals, other than iron and steel (plus Rs. 30.06 lakhs), railway plant and rolling stock (plus Rs. 29.18 lakhs), and dyes and colours (plus Rs. 27.98 lakhs). Imports of miscellaneous articles and chemicals drugs and medicines show decreases". The total imports of merchandise thus show an advance to Rs. 71.08 crores, an increase over last year of Rs. 14.27 crores.

EXPORTS.

The importance of Bombay as a centre for distributing foreign merchandise to Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and East Africa is again emphasised by the figures of the year under review. The aggregate value of goods re-exported from Bombay amounted to Rs. 10½ crores showing an increase of Rs. 3.91 crores over the figures of the previous year. Some of this great increase was no doubt due to the difficulty in exporting countries of obtaining through freight with the result that a large quantity of goods was sent to Bombay to await transhipment or re-export, leading at one time of the year to considerable congestion in public warehouses and difficulties of godown accommodation. This increase mainly consisted of larger shipments of cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, silk manufactures apparel and tea. Exports of cotton manufactures, the principal item of this trade, advanced further by Rs. 2.48 crores to Rs. 5.47 crores due to larger shipments of grey piecegoods to Aden, French Somaliland and Bahrein Islands, and of white and coloured piecegoods to Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf) and Persia. Cotton twist and yarn was largely exported

(Continued in Column 6.)

DRINK.



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WORK BEFORE INDIAN STUDENTS.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

The following is the text of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd's speech at the Fergusson College, Poona, on the 7th instant:—

"Mr. Principal, ladies and gentlemen, your Principal could scarcely have introduced himself to me. In his own college, in a happier way than that in which he made reference to our common interests in the Cambridge University, your Principal was, I believe, a Senior Wrangler of Cambridge (applause). was not, perhaps that was the reason why we did not, meet (laughter) but at least we shall have many opportunities of meeting in future. I have, gentlemen, many duties to perform in this Presidency, most of them very pleasant some of them not quite so pleasant, but I ca at least say with sincerity that it is a real plea sure, whenever I am asked to come and meet the young men of the new generation in India. I am one of the people who are bored by looking backwards and care more to look forwards and I am not concerned so much with the people of this generation whom we caanot al ter (laughter). I am only worrying about all of you who are going to carry on and make India in the future (applause) and that is why, whenever I am asked to come and meet any body of students in this Presidency, I look upon it as one of the most interesting and pleasant occasions that I can have. Now, ladies and gentlemen, the history of this college is one of which you have evry right to be proud because it is an institution, as your Principal has said, that has been almost entirely created by the efforts of yourselves here in Poona and the neighbouring districts. That is a fine achievement. It is growing every year, sometimes I wonder if it is not growing almost too fast (laughter) and is likely to grow still greater. I believe that the output of this college in students both scholastic and in other ways, is good for India and good for yourselves. A real tribute is due to the Deccan Education Society who have made all this possible, as well as to the energy of your Principal, Mr. Paranjype, who has given so much of his time and life to it. But before I make any general remarks I will satisfy—try and satisfy—not your Principal's appetite for cash (laughter) because it is quite evident that is an impossible task (laughter) but at least I can try and satisfy his curiosity—as to what my Government will do in regard to the money grants. I have not had much time lately for a personal consideration of this matter but as regards the two requests that you have made and especially in regard to the first one, Government will give a grant of 1½ lakhs towards the cost of the three hostels (cheers). I do not turn to look at your Principal's face (laughter) to see whether he is pleased or sorry (continued laughter) because I know if had offered him twenty lakhs he would still be disappointed (laughter.) As regards the second request for a free grant for the women students' hostel, I am afraid I shall have to disappoint you for the moment. This question of women's hostels has recently been the subject of a certain amount of discussion, as I think you know, in my Legislative Council and after the debate which arose out of the suggestion that a separate college for women should be established in Bombay, you will remember that Government laid it down as their present policy that the system of providing hostels for women and so attracting them to existing men's colleges was for the present at any rate preferable to the institution of separate colleges. I understand that at present there are only some 20 women students in your college and your Principal asks me to find financial assistance for another 30. Well, ladies and gentlemen, as I have before said, your Principal is a mathematician and I have no doubt that he will be able to satisfy me rapidly with regard to the figures as to the amount of money that is needed for this (laughter.) The application to which your Principal refers has not yet been considered by Government but I think I can say this, that we fully recognise the desire for female education which is noticeable on all sides and that we shall be able to give some material financial assistance to any proposals which Mr. Paranjpye may put forward provided of course he assures us that adequate arrangements are being made to provide for proper supervision etc.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. GOKHALE.

Now, I want to say a few words before I sit down on subjects that are more congenial to me than mere finance (laughter). I want to recall to you, as your Principal has already done, some great predecessors you have had in this college; notably, Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Limaye (cheers). I am going shortly to unveil a portrait of Mr. Gokhale and I have been taking some especial interest in Mr. Gokhale's life and career in consequence. And the more I read of him the more I recognise the qualities that were in him most successful, namely his thoroughness, and that is not always a very common quality in India. Mr. Gokhale's power lay in the fact not only that he was fearless but that he satisfied himself carefully, chapter and verse, in any arguments that he made as to their accuracy and fought those arguments through to the end with conviction and conviction is the thing that carries men's hearts and secures their trust and allegiance.

Now, another thing I would like to say about is this, in this college—and this is a criticism, Mr. Principal—I believe you have not much of a tutorial system. Now, I am one of those who believe very much in the value of close, personal friendly relations between the professors and the pupils in the school. You are not going to get that in the class alone; anyone who has been at school knows that; the professor may get respect, he may get admiration out of the pupils in his class but he is not going to get anything more intimate than that and in the great schools and colleges of England they have much more of a tutorial system of a closer contact between the professors and the students whereby the students get to know the tutors and professors personally not only in their work but in all their other interests and I believe that has an immense value and advantage to the corporate life of a college and an institution. There are some people who do not see any value in these things, who do not mind the least what a college turns out so long as it turns out the maximum number of B. As in the year. That is not, as I said at Dharwar the other day, what should be aimed at. A man who has turned out merely as B. A. is not an educated man at all, he has only just begun to be educated but he goes out confidently into the world believing that he ought to get a government job or achieve great success at the bar. That is what he expects to do at once. What happens In many cases he is bitterly disappointed and he blames the world and a thousand other things that the world does not appreciate him (laughter) and give him all that he wants at once. Well, gentlemen, he has got other people to meet in competition and in competition with thousands of others only character will tell. I was interviewing recently a number of candidates—young men—for a certain post. What was the quality that I looked for, that caught my eye, attracted my attention? That of a man who was live, keen, energetic, able to put his case clearly, a man with character. Well, you are not going to get character simply by craming for the B. A. You are going to get it by that corporate life, by games, by rivalry and by closer intimacy with your professors and all the other qualities which make a man a man of the world and not merely a machine-made B. A. (laughter). Well, I give you that word of advice, be many sided, don't think that because you have got a B. Sc. or a B. A. that you are going to win the battle of life. India has got to produce men of every kind, that is to say, every good kind if, she is going to fulfil our ambitions and your ambitions. What are you doing, you in the college here to-day, what are you going to do in the way of bringing up young men, well equipped for the trade and industries of this country? How many of you in this room are going to become energetic and enterprising traders? How is India going to get on unless her best brains take to trade and industries I should think a goodly proportion of you boys in this room. If I could read your minds, are going to come to Government for jobs or go to the Bar. Isn't it true? How many of you have got ideas that you are going to find some little industry which you will make great, put a little capital into it, learn it, work it, become a great producer so that you should rival other production for the sake of India and for yourselves, so that you should rival Indian production with those of foreign countries?

"TO ORGANISE TO DIRECT, TO DEVELOP."

It is no good talking in phrases unless you are going to put them into practice and try to develop India as a great producing country to compete in all the markets of the world. All this you boys have got to do; nobody can do it for you and therefore I ask you to realise that in such careers you will find a great pride and as noble a work for your country as in any other. India needs to be more than an exchange market or a market for somebody else's intelligence—the merchant cares little whose goods he exchanges, he gets a profit whichever way it is, whether he deals in India, British or Japanese products, he creates nothing. But a man who produces, who tills the soil, who feeds the people, who carries the produce, who creates arts and industries that will give employment, work and wages to your own people, that is your work, to organise, to direct, to develop. It is you who are here to-day who have got to do these things and if I come to the Fergusson College to-day and give you any message it is "don't forget the industrial development of your country if you seek. . . . . (This was drowned in the applause that followed this sentence and has therefore not been reported). Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think I have already talked far too long (laughter) but it is a theme on which one may dwell with some advantage. One of the things I am most anxious to create in this Presidency is the growth of healthy Indian industries and if that is to be done I must look to you, young men, to assist in this great task.

Ladies and gentlemen, it has been a very real pleasure to me to come here and to Lady Lloyd also. I hope if you will ask me to come on other occasions and get to know you all better (cheer.) I believe that when the Governor comes and represents Government he can make Government rather more human (laughter) to all of you. Just as we believe that you are going to work in future for the greatest interests of India, so I would ask you to believe that we few, who toil with great responsibilities here in India, are also in our own way and from the fullest of our hearts working for the best interests, prosperity and future of your great country. (Applause.)

THEFTS AT KALYAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am writing this to you, as I am of opinion that instead of writing to the authorities concerned, it is better to bring matters to the notice of the authorities through the medium of your most important and widely circulated paper.

Now-a-days, the number of thefts in Kalyan has increased so much that several cases of house-breaking and theft have been occurring almost every day. The robbers are so bold that they are breaking into several houses situated even on the main road and several bags of grain and sugar, are looted at a time. About a week ago Messrs. Pate Brothers' shop which is situated in the middle of the town and surrounded by a number of houses was broken open and some bags of rice, wheat and sugar were taken away. Yesterday night the newly appointed Secretary of the Municipality was robbed of money and clothes worth about Rs. 300. It is almost every morning that one has to hear some news about thefts somewhere in the town.

The reason for all this is quite clear. As no policeman are seen patrolling the town at night it must be said that the present police force in the town is quite insufficient to guard the town.

It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will at once take steps to meet the situation.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

Kalyan, August 1.

Is Your Baby Like this?

IS your Baby like this? This is how you picture your Baby when you think of him, and this is the sort of Baby, Glaxo builds. Full of the joy of life, spirits overflowing, happy as the day is long, trusting to his Mother for everything.

Glaxo builds Babies like this because it contains everything for this proper development—it develops the brain and the body perfectly, regularly, and persistently—firm flesh, dense bone, and a quickened intelligence.

Should the mother be desirous of feeding her Baby naturally, but the Breast Milk be deficient in quality or quantity, the difficulty can frequently be overcome by the mother taking Glaxo herself, or she can give her Baby Glaxo in turn with the breast.

This, perhaps, is the best method, for should the mother become ill or have to go away, or when weaning time comes, there is no anxiety over baby's food. However worried, anxious, or upset his mother may be, Baby can still have his Glaxo, and the regularity of his feeding, so essential to his welfare, is not interfered with.

This is because Glaxo is simply the nourishing solids of milk made more nourishing by the addition of cream and milk sugar, and made germ-free and easily digestible by the Glaxo Process, which causes the tough, leathery curd of the original milk to form into light, flaky particles similar to the Lact-albumen of Breast Milk and thus different from any other Milk Food. That is why nurses agree that it is the one Food which prevents babies being entirely bottle-fed.

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Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
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Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 12th Aug. 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to date.	June 1st to 12th Aug. 1917	June 1st to 12th Aug. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 3	49 81	32 74	16 55
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 0	55 55	34 78	16 26
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 0	53 55	34 20	17 25
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 0	58 64	.. ..	19 37

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GOCULDAS—On 12th August, 1919, of pneumonia at his residence, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Seth Premji Goculdas (of Messrs. M. P. Goculdas & Co.) aged 56. Deeply mourned by his family and a large circle of Indian and European friends. (English newspapers please copy.)

DECCAN GYMKHANA ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

An extra meeting of the Athletic Tournaments of the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona City, will be held on September 10th, 11th and 12th under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

A magnetic storm of appreciable intensity has been affecting the Telegraph Lines radiating North-East and South-East from Bombay. Telegrams for Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad and connected stations will be liable to serious delay.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the above Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to form the Political, Educational and Economic Committees of the Association and to consider the appointment of an assistant secretary.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

All the members of the Muslim community are earnestly requested to attend the second sessions of the above Conference to be held in Poona, on the 17th and 18th instant, to participate in the educational deliberations of the Muslim students of the Presidency.

All arrangements for delegates will be made, and those intending to attend are requested to communicate with Mr. Ahmed A. Gaya, the Secretary of the Conference, with any resolutions they desire to propose at the Conference before the 15th instant.

HOMELESS BOY'S THIEVING ADVENTURE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Sawant charged Govind Sakharam, a homeless boy, with the theft of a kit bag containing articles valued at Rs. 110.

J. W. Gridby, a private in the Mechanical Transport, deposed that at about 1 a.m. on Tuesday he was awakened by a sound. On turning round he saw the accused running away with the kit bag belonging to his companion. He chased and arrested the accused and made him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to be confined in the Salvation Army's Industrial School for a period of three years.

MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 12.

Demand for healds has been very fair from all quarters. Prices have to some extent increased, and several big stock holders quote nearly Rs. 2 per 800 eyes. Again very few consignments are arriving from Home. Pickers also continue steady. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 1-12-0 per 800 eyes; reeds Rs. 0-3-6 to 0-5-0 per 100 dents; pickers (Lion) Rs. 60 to 65 per gross; Japanese Shuttles 13½ Rs. 7 to 70 per doz.; Eng. Shuttles 13½ Rs. 35 per doz.; slubbing Rs. 80 per gross; rowings Rs. 35 per gross; warpers Rs. 50 to 70 per gross; farina K. Rs. 28 to 30 per cwt.; sago Rs. 18 to 20 per cwt.; Turkey-red-oil 50 per cent. Rs. 33 per cwt.; caustic soda U. A. Rs. 24 to 26 per cwt.; bleaching powder Rs. 20 to 24 per cwt.; bichromate of potash Rs. 100 per cwt.; soda-ash Rs. 125 per ton; brown sugar of lead Rs. 100 per cwt; glauber salt Rs. 5 per cwt; washing soda Rs. 7 to 8 per cwt.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay, on Monday, was 152. Cholera registered 2 attacks and 2 deaths on Monday.

The total area planted with sugarcane for Bengal is reported to be 221,000 acres this year against 217,600 acres in the corresponding forecast of last year.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

BY LEG BEFORE.

Since my last table appeared in the "Chronicle," no fewer than fifteen county championship matches were played between August 4th and August 9th, seven of them starting on August Bank Holiday and only one had a definite result. Warwickshire was the winning county and it was their first success this season. It sounds strange to know that the Midlanders have had such a bad time particularly when we go back to 1911 when Warwickshire topped the table. On August 8 and 9, seven matches were played and only one game was drawn and in that Warwickshire was whereshed. Kent and Yorkshire are running neck and neck but the Broad-acred county have played 19 matches against the eight of Kent. Kent have yet to lose a match and in the latest results by cable, Notts lost their first match of the season—against Lancashire.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

Calculated to include Aug. 9.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	%
Yorks	19	10	6	3	52.63
Kent	8	4	4	0	50.00
Somerset	8	4	3	1	50.00
Lancs	19	8	9	2	42.10
Notts	11	3	7	1	27.27
Hants	11	3	5	3	27.27
Surrey	15	4	8	3	26.66
Derby	12	3	1	8	25.00
Northants	10	2	5	3	20.20
Gloster	13	2	4	7	15 37
Essex	13	2	9	2	15.37
Sussex	13	2	2	9	15.37
Middlesex	9	1	6	2	11.11
Leicester	10	1	7	2	10.00
Warwick	11	1	6	4	9.09

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA Vs GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

This match was played on Sunday, on the Cross Maidan and resulted in a win for the Catholic Gymkhana by 75 runs. The scores are:—

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

N. D'Souza 3; J. D'Souza 4; M. Quiterio 39; Faria 43; C. D'Souza 13; Burujan 16; D'Costa 7; M. Rafino (not out) 0; J. P. Brajanca, J. Fernandes and Stephen did not bat; extras 2; total 127.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Mendonca 6; Hankin 0; Stanley 20; Castel 0; S. D'Silva 18; Finch 0; Francis 2; D'Souza 1; Sequeira 3; R. D'Souza 0; St. Anne (not out) 0; extras 1; total 52.

PALLI ROSE-BUD C. C. Vs. RAJAN C. C.

A very interesting cricket match was played on Sunday last, at Dands Green, between the above two teams, resulting in a win by the former by 6 runs. Mr. Felix Fonseca, Captain of the P. R.-B. C. C. bowled very effectively in the first innings, managing to knock off 9 wickets in 6 overs for 11 runs only. Mr. Pat Pereira of the Rajan C. C. played a decent game.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO'S C. C. VS. F. F. CAMPBELL AND CO'S C. C.

This cricket match was played on Saturday last, on the Oval, and resulted in an easy win for the former by 33 runs. The E. D. S. and Co. went in and scored 64 runs in all, out of which M. D. Pai and U. J. Shroff contributed 33 and 14 runs respectively, while Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.'s Cricket Club replied with 31 runs, out of which P. A. Shete was the only player, who reached his double figure by scoring 11 runs. For E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Cricket Club, U. J. Shroff bowled remarkably well capturing 6 wickets for 15 runs.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SENT TO REFORMATORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Husseinalli charged Dhondiba Bala, a 'mochi' lad, aged nine years, with the theft of a gold watch valued at Rs. 300, belonging to the Chief Engineer on board the s. s. Kossako Maru.

It appeared that the accused went on board the ship asking for shoes to be polished and then absconded with the watch from the Chief Engineer's cabin. He then pledged it with a 'panwala' for Rs. 10. But the 'panwala' feeling suspicious, returned the watch to the lad who then gave it to one Jockey D'Costa for safe custody. D'Costa in his turn deposited the watch with one Maruti who handed it to another Bala, from whom the police recovered it.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to three years' confinement in the Salvation Army's Reformatory, at Byculla.

Jockey D'Costa and Maruti were then charged with receiving stolen property. The former pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The case against Maruti is pending.

REFUSING TO PAY LEGAL FARE.

VICTORIA DRIVER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Valli Mitha, a hackney victoria driver obtained summons against one Ramjanalli Meghraj on a charge of refusing to pay legal fare.

The complainant alleged that on the 28th of July the accused engaged his victoria at Pydhonie and drove to Khadak from where he took his wife in the victoria and then drove to Club Road, Byculla. On reaching the destination the accused put a rupee in his hand and asked back four annas. He (complainant) said that his fare was 15 annas. Thereupon the accused forcibly took the rupee from his hand. He further stated that the accused thus put him to an unnecessary expense of Rs. 6-12-0.

The defence story was that the legal fare that the complainant was entitled to claim, was 12 annas which he readily offered him on his arrival at the destination. But as the complainant demanded Re. 1-2-0, he refused to pay the fare and left him (complainant) after giving his name and address. He shewed that if a victoria be called from a distance, over half a mile, in that case two annas may be charged extra in addition to the actual fare. But the distance from Pydhonie to Khadak was less than half a mile.

The Magistrate on evidence believed the defence story and acquitted the accused. The complainant was then charged with bringing a false and vexatious charge. He was convicted and ordered to pay Rs. 25 to the accused as compensation.

In passing the judgment the Magistrate observed that the complaint was a false one and that the drivers of hack victorias could not be allowed to extort money from the public by such disgraceful methods.

BOMBAY'S VICTORIAWALAS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For a long time now the public have been complaining most bitterly against the victoriawallahs of Bombay. These individuals discovered during the war that profiteering was a very paying business; they tried it most successfully and ever since have been practising with an effrontry that defies the police and the public. As things are going on at present, it seems that the public may cry as they like and evidently no notice is taken of their bewail. The gharriwallas, however, take due note of this, and knowing that they are immune continue to make hay while the sun shines.

I shall describe a little the methods generally adopted by them, with the hope that the police may awake to their sense of duty and vigourously put a stop to a state of things that is not at all creditable to a city like Bombay. First, most of them avoid public stands; they keep moving up and down the road at the slowest pace possible or station before an eating house pretending that they are having their meals.

Second, while they are just on the look-out for a victim, they profess to ignore any one that may desire to engage them. If they are addressed they never reply, or if pressed they say that their horse is tired or they are already engaged.

Third, if they are not successful in finding a military officer or a stranger (their habitual victims) they may condescend to ask you where you wish to go, if the locality suits them they will begin to make a condition that they will drive provided they are given so much, which generally means, *three* or *four* times the actual legal fare! If you do not agree you may please yourself.

Fourth, if they are at the stand and they do not wish to accept a fare they at once whip off their horse and drive away without ceremony. If, anyone tells me that knowing the tactics of these drivers, as surely the police must know, and yet they are powerless to bring them under control, I must admit that there must be something rotten in the State of Denmark which requires immediate attention. Yet, this is exactly the excuse I have heard all over: the police cannot put a stop to this!

I would suggest that every citizen should do his duty in taking down the number of a public victoria which refuses to drive him or which demands exorbitant rate and report the same to the police without delay.

The police should be more strict with those conveyances that are moving about slowly and aimlessly and should insist on their going to the stand. That adequate punishment should be inflicted on this class of profiteers such as heavy fines, cancelling licences, etc.. Carriages should not be allowed to station unduly before eating houses or under trees and in case of doubt they might be made to prove that they are already engaged.—Once a carriage is on the road it should be compelled to accept a fare, unless it is going to its stable. In this case, it should be immediately reported if after refusing a fare it immediately afterwards accepts another as is often the case.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

CLOCK TOWER IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

SANCTION FOR REMOVAL GRANTED.

An ordinary meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Land Manager, stating that when the Parel Road was widened, the new alignment would pass through the compound of the Victoria Gardens, and would cut away the front portion thereof with the clock tower standing thereon. "As the clock tower will encroach partly on the roadway and partly on the footpath, when the road is widened, its removal from its present site and replacement within the compound of the gardens seems to be unavoidable. The Board's sanction will have to be obtained to the payment of all costs and expenses for removing and replacing along the new frontage, the existing ornate iron railings and gates and for dismantling and reconstructing the clock tower inside the compound, using the old materials thereof, as far as practicable." The Land Manager therefore, proposed that notice should be given to the Municipality to give them possession of the land.

The necessary sanction was given.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BANDMAN'S "CHOCOLATE SOLDER."

"The Chocolate Soldier" is not a musical comedy and so there was a degree of freshness at the Excelsior Theatre when the musical tale of Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" was produced once more last night. The case was identical with that of the Company some two months ago and one must confess that there was advancement all round. Mr. Ion Maxwell gave a good character study of Kassimir, perhaps rather grandfatherly than fatherly but good notwithstanding and Miss Lyle Jeffries got a hang of the character Nadina—his daughter. She sang the opening song of the 1910 success in London which Miss Constance Dover immortalised the "Hero's Song" capitally. Taking the comic opera all round the acting was better than the solo singing and yet the concerted music was so good. The finale to the second act commencing with "Many Thanks" was highly successful. Miss G. Macdoarmid blossomed one as a dancer in which role Miss Madge Aberdare Associated Miss Faning at the last production. "High Jinks" will be staged to-night.

"LABOUR AND DEMOCRACY."

Under the auspices of the Historical and Economic Association of the Elphinstone College Mr. L. G. Khare will give a lecture on "Labour and Democracy" at the College at 4 p.m. on Friday. The lecture is open to all students.

Mr. Percival, Session Judge, Poona, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. M. Conway, the late Registrar of the Bombay High Court, stood charged with attempted murder and assault on Mr. Imrie, the late permanent way inspector. The judge found Mr. Conway not guilty and he was honourably acquitted.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

FIRST GENERAL MEETING.

The first General Meeting of the Catholic Association of the Bombay Presidency was held on the 7th instant at St. Xavier's High School Hall, at which a large number of Catholics attended. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the It. Rev. A. Gyr. S. J. who was sick the Hon. Major C. Fernandez presided.

The President read many letters and wires of sympathy with the Association. He then delivered his speech in the course of which he congratulated the promoters of the movement on the success that had attended their efforts despite somee opposition and the fact that the Association counts already 275 members from various parts of the Presidency was a matter of deep satisfaction and encouragement. Continuing he said, the need for a Catholic Association is admitted on all hands and the want of it was keenly felt when the Secretary of State for India visited this Presidency. That was the reason why such an advanced and important Community as the Catholic Community of this Presidency was ignored while a comparatively small body like the Indian Christian Community was asked to give its opinion on the Reform scheme through its Association. Even now it is not too late to make their voice felt and their rights safeguarded before the Indian Reform Bill finally passes through the Parliament. He then referred to the Catholic federal movement and desired the Association to affiliate with the All-India Catholic Board, for it was contemplated to federate the All-India Catholic Federation with the Westminster Catholic Federation and Confederation of England and Wales and eventually have an All Empire Catholic Federation. He next urged Catholics of this Presidency to support wholeheartedly the new Catholic Daily supported and blessed by the Indian Hierarchy and representative Catholic laity. Delhi is selected, he said, as the Head Quarters of the Daily.

The Association then passed a resolution congratulating his Majesty their Excellencies the Viceroy the Governor of Bombay on the signing of the Peace.

Mr. Jos. Selwyn seconded by Mr. Alex A. Pais moved the adoption of the draft memorandum circulated to the members by the Provisional, Committee. Mr. F. A. C. Rebello seconded by Mr. Jos. de Cunha moved an amendment to separate the memorandum proper from the Rules found in the draft prepared by the Provisional Committee. The amendment having been accepted by the mover of the proposition, it was moved as a substantive proposition and carried unanimously.

After the elections were over with the permission of the meeting the following proposition was moved and carried unanimously: "That this meeting of the Catholic Association of the Bombay Presidency most respectively begs to urge on the Government of his Highness the Raja of Cochin the desirability of excluding its Catholic subjects from the operation of its proposed Civil Marriage Bill in as much as they [illegible] to have their own marriage celebrated according to the Rites and Customs laid down in the laws of their own church and cannot discard such Rites and Customs without being excommunicated and ceasing to be members of their Church."

"And that this meeting cordially supports the protest made by the Indian Hierarchy against the Cochin Civil Marriage Bill, and deeply sympathises with the constitutional agitation organised by the Catholic subjects of his Highness the Raja of Cochin to move the Cochin Durbar for exempting them from the operation of the proposed Bill."

With a vote of thanks the chair the proceedings terminated.

RENT ACT.

ITS RETENTION URGED.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the S. S. League, a meeting of the tenants of the chawls owned by Dr. Ghasletwala situated on the Kalachowki Road was held under the Chairmanship of Dr. Salunke on the 10th instant in Dr. Shivaram's Chawl, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—"That in view of the prevailing insufficient and inadequate housing condition especially of the mill-hands, it would be prejudicial to their interests to discontinue the Bombay Rent Act No. II. of 1918 graciously passed by the benign Government for their benefit, even after six months after the close of the war. This meeting therefore strongly urges on the Government the keen necessity of keeping that Act in force for a few years more until an adequate housing accommodation is provided for and rates of house rents automatically lower down to the original normal state." "That in order to safeguard the interests of the tenants in general, it is essential that they be represented in the Municipal Corporation. This meeting therefore requests the Government to extend the Municipal Franchise to every tenant in the town and island of Bombay."

Various speakers made speeches in support of the above resolutions. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

Similar resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Panchal Maya Brahma Samaj held at the Batool Palace, Parel Road on the 11th instant under the presidency of Mr. Chindarkar.

LEAKAGE IN TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please favour the publication of the following:—

"Constant criticisms have been made regarding leakage of 3rd Class Railway carriages; but it seems no attention has as yet been paid to this by the railway authorities. Since the commencement of the war the fares have been enormously increased, and it will seem the railway company, if they will adopt measures to check this tremendous nuisance.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. GOKHALE.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 11.

A special cable to the "Hindu" dated 9th August, says:—A new constitution of the British Congress Committee has been adopted. It states definitely that the committee shall act as the congress executive in the United Kingdom, the Congress undertaking the committee's expenses. The committee will consist of a general body with unlimited number of members who accept the congress creed, also an executive committee of not more than twelve members. The cable also states Dr. Clark has been elected chairman. Dr. Rutherford, vice-chairman, Mr. Parekh, Honory Secretary. Mr. Kelkar while in England, is appointed associated editor of "India" newspaper.

RISE IN EXCHANGE RATE.

VIEWS OF CALCUTTA PAPERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Referring to the fourth increase in exchange within the last eighteen months the "Statesman" says:—An increase has been expected in well informed financial circles for sometime and the increase to one shilling ten pence did not therefore come as a surprise. The rate of exchange is governed by the price of silver, which has been steadily rising for sometime during the war and almost double of the year before the war.

"OLD SENSE OF SECURITY IS GONE."

The "Englishman" observes:—The present position is a most unfortunate one for the exporter, owing to uncertainty that obtains on all hands. The old sense of security has gone and many new factors have come into consideration. It is not so much the fact that the rate of exchange has risen that affects business, as that there is so much speculation as to what will happen in the future. Of late there has been considerable difficulty in obtaining cover for bills, partly owing to remittances being held up in the hopes of a rise in exchange. That rise has come. Yet, while some experts hold that it will be followed by a release of remittances homeward and the temporary productions easier conditions in obtaining cover, others believe that uncertainty will continue to prevail and that there will be no relief to speak of.

"LET US HAVE BIMETALLISM."

The "Indian Daily News" says:—We are not far off an automatic currency now and then let us have bimetallism. That is, a fixed ratio between the values of gold and silver such as ran the world for several hundred years till Lord Liverpool's gold standard of 1816. The ratio of fifteen to one was an old ratio that is 15 tolas of silver were equal to 1 tola of gold all over the world.

AFGHAN DELEGATES.

LEAVE FOR DAKKA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires from Rawalpindi, on 12th:—

The Afghan Delegates left for Dakka last night, in charge of Mr. Cunningham. The special train was timed to leave at seven, but owing to an enormous quantity of baggage, the Afghans produced, its departure was greatly delayed. It appears that the Afghans have been taking advantage of the opportunity to make large purchase of marketable commodities, such as kerosine oil. Even the soldiers of their Turkoman escort have been buying articles in the bazar to re-sell in Kabul, and each man staggered into the platform carrying an enormous bundle on his head, a rifle in one hand, and a cage containing a quail or a canary in the other. The Afghans were also very anxious to buy monkeys, which animals are very rare and valuable in Afghanistan, but none were to be had in the bazar.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

A Press Communique states:—

The situation is normal. There has been some sniping near Dakka in Tochi and near Khirgi. Anghar, a village, south-east of Miranshah, was destroyed on 10th, as a punitive measure, and small armed parties north of Jandola have been bombed.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

SUGGESTED PROVISION OF RS. 50,000 FOR ROADS.

(Associated Press.)

GUJERAT, Aug. 11.

The General Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality have approved of the appointment of Dr. Amin as Health Officer on a monthly salary of Rs. 750 as suggested by the Sanitary Committee.

Rao Saheb Harilal has approached the Board with a suggestion to provide for a further sum of Rs. 50,000 for road-repairs, the need for which is very pressing.

PRESS ACT AGAIN.

KUMTA, August 12.

A security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded from the "Star of the Kanara", press, printing Kanara news.

Punjab Relief Fund.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

The Hony. Secretary acknowledges the following further subscriptions to the above Fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. A. J. Bilimoria	500
Mrs. Vasumati Dhimatram Navalram	[illegible]
Messrs. Chimanlal Mohanlal and Co.	5 0
Mr. Ranchordas Bhavan Lotwalla	200
Mr. F. M. Garda	500
Mr. B. D. Lam	500
Mr. J. K. Tarachand	100
A Sympathiser (through Mr. H. P. Mody)	21
A Parsee from Lonavla	[illegible]
A Mahamadan from Kallian	[illegible]
Mr. P. K. I.	[illegible]
Mr. Tarini Prasad Sinha	[illegible]
Total Rs.	2,188
Amount previously subscribed for Rs.	66,765
Grand Total Rs.	68,953

LADY CHELMSFORD'S APPEAL FOR NURSES.

DAY WILLINGDON'S READY RESPONSE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

With reference to Lady Chelmsford's call for forty nurses for the Indian General Hospital, Rawalpindi, the following telegrams have passed between Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford and Lady Willingdon:—

From Lady Willingdon to Lady Chelmsford.—In answer to Your Excellency's appeal for nurses for nursing the Indian troops at Rawalpindi, or elsewhere, Madras is prepared and can send at once a complete unit of forty nurses, 24 completely trained and the remainder partly trained from civil hospitals ready to take charge off any large hospital. If the matter is urgent, we can replace them here by volunteers and V. A. C. nurses. Please wire answer as soon as possible to me, or to the Surgeon-General Giffard, Madras.

From Lady Chelmsford to Lady Willingdon.—Many thanks for your telegram. The Director, the Medical Services, grateful for your offer. He would be glad if you would hold the nurses in readiness for a few days, whilst the general situation, caused by the signature of peace and the consequent change in the circumstances, is under review. He will wire direct to General Giffard shortly.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As I feel much interested in the above question, therefore, those who have any complaint against the department, will kindly see me or communicate with me at the address given below. I am particularly desirous to come in touch with those gentlemen, whose connections have recently been cut off, in order to put some facts in proper hands for redress of grievances. I assure those gentlemen, who communicate with me, that their names will not be given out.—Yours, etc.,

GANGARAM.

38/39, Hanooman Building No. 67,
Lamington Road, Bombay.

A NAGAR WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

The remarriage of Bai Babu of Nagar Brahmin community, the widowed daughter of the late Mr. Chotalal Jaikison, with Mr. Ramji Murarji, was celebrated on Thursday, the 7th August 1919, at 8 p.m., at the premises occupied by Mr. Narayandas Mathuradas at Tardev. Among those present to witness the marriage were Mr. A. S. Wadi, the Superintendent of the Widows' Home, Mr. Hiralal, Mr. Anandrao, Mr. Narayandas Mathuradas, Dr. G. T. Shah, Bai Kasturibai and Bai Moti.

CABLE ITEMS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Salvage operations on the White Star liner Laurentic sunk by a mine off Fanad Light, (North Ireland) in January 1917, have resulted in the recovery of bullion valued at a million sterling.

A message dated London, August 11, says:—

St. Johns.—(Newfoundland). The battleship Senown and cruisers Dauntless and Dragon have anchored near Bell Island (Conception Bay) where the Prince of Wales remains till to-morrow morning.

Budapest, Augt. 9.—Premier Friedrich interviewed denied that the change of Government meant a return to monarchism.

Paris.—The Aerobus Goliath has started for Casablanca en route for Dakar across the Sahara with eight passengers.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd visited the Navin Maratni Shala on Sunday afternoon.

The Baroda Municipality have re-elected Mr. M. Kantawalla, M.A., as Vice-President by 19 votes against 11.

The Hon. Maharaja Dhiraj of Burdwan, Member of the Executive Council is ill at Dacca where the Council meets on the 12th inst. Colonel Browne from the Calcutta Medical College has proceeded to Dacca to render medical aid.

FOR SALE.

10—BHP A. C. 400 Volts ELECTRIC MOTORS complete at Rs. 1,100 each. Several expected very shortly.

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Telegram. "Chalo"
Garage, Apollo Bunder.

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Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

Safes supplied for Savings Banks India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July, 1912.

Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

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Motors shortly expected.
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Please favour your enquiries to avoid disappointment.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 13th August, 1919.

CIVIL SERVICE AND REFORMS.

The evidence which Sir Frank Sly gave before the Joint Committee contained the admission—a notable admission having regard to the quarter on behalf of which it was made—that between ten and twenty per cent. of the population understood questions of reform. It must have been a surprise to the orthodox members of the Committee to hear the statement from one of the most conservative Civilians in India. So rapid has been the progress of political thought in the country that the old theory of the michoscopic minority has ceased to have any relation to the conditions of India. Superficial observers have been confounding ignorance with illiteracy, but it has been one of the revelations of recent propaganda that the masses are capable of appreciating the essentials of reform. There can be no doubt that enlightenment of this kind is proceeding fast—faster than even ardent Indian leaders imagine. As a result, we are witnessing the evolution of a popular will trustworthy in itself and deserving of careful response from Government. To honest Englishmen the testimony of Sir Frank Sly must be a matter of gratification. The fact, however, brings into relief the new political obligations of British rule. The most imperative of such obligations is the need of the Civil Service to adjust themselves to the new conditions and realise the responsibility of carrying out the policy of August 20 with genuine goodwill. Sir Frank Sly said that a large majority of the Civil Servants in India loyally accepted the pronouncement. The disloyal minority must be very influential to command so much attention in the course of public criticism and it is possible that among those who accept the announcement there is a section which marks its quality by grudging acquiescence.

In the stage of responsible government which is foreshadowed in the announcement—and the policy laid down in the announcement does not, it is relevant to recall, fully satisfy the needs of the country and the legitimate rights of its people—there is, of course, a place for the Civil Service to execute policy, and the very fact that such a stage is contemplated grants that under responsible government it would be possible for the Civil Service to do their duty with honesty and efficiency. To demand preposterous privileges of protection is to assume that the normal achievement of responsible government is impossible and argues a qualified acceptance of the spirit of the pronouncement. Sir Frank Sly tried to make out that the Civilians desired special safeguards owing to racial prejudice. Those who generally stand to suffer by racial prejudice are those who are adjudged, however wrongly, to be inferior in race. Whenever the abolition of existing race discrimination is demanded, the European members of the Service feel aggrieved that it is race-prejudice on the part of Indians that stimulates the demand. It is an unreasonable grievance on the part of those who loyally accept the pledges of 1858, which rule out considerations of race from the public services. Enquiry into the causes of the non-fulfilment of pledges is now unnecessary. Lord Lytton in a despatch to the Secretary of State said: "No sooner was the Act of 1833 passed than the Government began to devise means for practically evading the fulfilment of it. . . We have to choose between prohibiting them and cheating them, and we have chosen the least straightforward course . . . I do not hesitate to say that both the Government of England and of India appear to me up to the present moment unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear." What is the cause of the tradition of sadness typified in this confession? We believe that much of it is due to the self-centred quality of the bureaucracy in India. They have been so habituated to regarding themselves as masters that many of them naturally put the interests of the people as subsidiary to their own. The loyal acceptance of the August announcement of which Sir Frank Sly spoke has to be proved in actual practice and not by the nominal endorsement of its policy; that is to say, we do not want the tragedy of failure and calculated evasions as seen in the admission of Lord Lytton. Indians in speaking of the Civil Service merely demand a new moral allegiance to the interests of the people and the practical recognition that they cease to be masters and have to assume the more responsible task of ministering to the interests of the people according to the will of the latter as expressed in representative institutions. It is not racial prejudice which is at the bottom of the demand that the Civil Service should faithfully accept the obligations of responsible government. Supposing the Service consisted of Indians only, the claim that they should cease to dictate policy but execute it, would be as strong and insistent as it happens to be at present. So far as the essentials of reform are concerned, the race-element is purely accidental, though we regret to note that it has been exploited by some of the members of the Service themselves to secure conditions that circumvent the obligations usual under responsible administration.

Whatever Sir Frank Sly might believe, the hostility of a considerable section to reform is a fact. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao was evidently confronted with the threat of Civilian resistance when he reminded the Committee that the Service could no longer shuffle but either get on or get out. Considering the manoeuvres of intimidation which the unlawful assemblies of Civilians seemed to prepare in some parts of the country, it was well of Mr. Madhava Rao to have been frank about the threat of general secession. Nine-tenths of it is bluff; but then the "Times of India" is intrigued to know how "the problem of the vacuum" would be solved. There would be no such vacuum since we know that Britishers abhor the vacuum of well-paid jobs in India. It is nothing novel. As early as 1831 a noted administrator, Sir L. Smith, giving evidence before a commission spoke of the necessity of having "an outlet for gentlemen's sons for appointments and things of that kind," and it is a view of India which has never been obscured at all. Deeply enamoured of its own verbal coxcombry, the "Times of India" says that Mr. Madhava Rao ignores the fact, a simple arithmetical fact, that the subtraction of any factor of an expression leaves not the same but a different expression." All this pedantic poltroonery does not take account of the simple economic fact that good salaries as a rule attract good men and service under responsible government will not be odious to the instincts of Englishman who will be of use to the country. We understand Mr. Madhava Rao's contention to have been that the Civil Service should not be allowed to dictate the terms of British policy in the overweening belief that they are indispensable, and there is nothing to show that he led with the aggressive shout "Abolish the Indian Civil Service!" The bureaucracy have certainly outlived their real usefulness, having become too wooden and antediluvian for modern purposes. The "Times of India" is chuckling over Mr. Madhava Rao's supposed folly in saying that the Civil Service is "useful in its own way" and that it should not be allowed "to function in its own way." We do not see the relevancy of so much stately smartness when it is plain that a system can be made to render maximum usefulness only when it is overhauled and modernised. Let the Civil Service "function," but let it be adapted to modern conditions. We are surprised that the "Times of India" is quarrelling with the statement that "the continuance of the Civil Service system means the stunting of the development of the people." The continuance of the bureaucratic system has certainly had this disastrous effect making, as Mr. Gokhale said, the best of Indians feel "dwarfed" beside those who enjoy the administration of power. We need not labour the point. Members of the Civil Service have a great place in the future of India and it is for them to appreciate their opportunities. We do not believe that in the work before them there is any cause for apprehension that their services would be belittled as that way lies madness. They have to remember that the days of racial privileges and official autocracy are passing fast and till they reconcile themselves to the fact, they will be impeding the progress of India.

"MACHINE-MADE B. A.'S."

In his address at the Fergusson College the other day, Sir George Lloyd asked the students of the Presidency to realise that there were walks of life ahead of them which were as equally worthy as Government service or the legal profession, if not worthier. He urged them to turn their eyes towards industrial and commercial fields, where there was plenty of scope for doing good to their country as well as to themselves. Hitherto an undue premium has been set on the Arts degrees as passports to careers in life, but graduates in Arts are coming to realise more and more the waste of time, money and energy involved in the process of attaining these degrees, for they find themselves easily outstripped in the race of life by men with no university qualifications but possessed of technical knowledge of one sort or other. A large majority of them, however, are helpless victims of the special circumstances of their unfortunate country—a fact that is not seldom overlooked. To those addressing students there is always a besetting temptation to indulge in worn-out platitudes regarding the students being citizens of to-morrow and the need for them to realise that education is "building character." It is unfortunate that few counsellors of youth, however well-meaning, rise above this temptation and recognise adequately the present functions and needs of students, much less the feelings and aspirations that stir them and the difficulties that they encounter in realising themselves fully even as students of to-day. In his address to students Sir George Lloyd has brought to bear a gratifying freshness of outlook and an engaging candidness. Nevertheless, we are not sure if he has not been less than just to the students. For instance, his Excellency was somewhat uncharitable—of course, unconsciously—in imagining that the Indian students of to-day are not fired with the ambition of finding "some little industry which they can make great, and put a little capital into it, learn it, work it, become a great producer, so that they should rival other production for the sake of India and for themselves, so that they should rival Indian production with those of foreign countries." The Indian students have no undue love for Government service or even the legal profession. On the other hand, the majority of them, we venture to assert, are fired with the very patriotic ambition which his Excellency has described. But what encouragement do they receive, when they come out of their colleges, in realising this ambition? What scope is there for them to exercise their talents? Do they receive adequate facilities from our industrial corporations or captains of industry to prove their worth? What, above all, has the State itself done to spread industrial education. How many industrial schools are there in this Presidency? It is useless to blame the students alone. The students will be extremely grateful to Sir George Lloyd, if he, during the time he is in this country, succeeds in realising *his* ambition "to create in this Presidency. . . the growth of healthy Indian industries" and thus enable the students to realise *their* ambitions.

Notes of the Day.

Rumania Riding for a Fall.

The Rumanian Command in Budapest is clearly riding for a fall. It has refused to receive the Allied military mission, has declined to accept the Allied protest against the excesses of Rumanian troops and is seeking to impose terms on the Hungarian Government, far in excess of the armistice terms under which Hungary laid down arms. This is a gross violation of all the usages of war and smacks more of the code of predatory gangs than anything else, though the present Rumanian episode had a precedent in the last Balkan war. But Rumania is mistaken in imagining that a repetition of that *coup* is possible again. The excesses of Rumanian troops in stopping the railways and other means of communication and preventing food supplies reaching Budapest, has elicited a vigorous protest from the United States Government, which is supported in its action by Great Britain. It is only a question of time, when with all her bluster, Rumania will have to climb down, as the Allies can force her to do at any moment by vigorously applying the remedy provided in the League Covenant, namely economic boycott. In the meanwhile, they are quite justified in taking military action to repel the hordes from Hungary.

India's Foreign Trade.

The returns of the sea-borne trade of India for the twelve months ended in March, 1919, show that, though naturally enough, there has been an increase in both exports and imports, such increase has not been of a character to make us complacent about it. India has, it is true, quite recovered her pre-war balance of trade, in spite of the entire loss of the import and export trade with Germany, the import trade with Austria-Hungary and the partial loss of trade with countries like Belgium, Sweden and Russia. The excess of exports over imports which was valued at Rs. 73,65,00,000 in 1913-14 rose to Rs. 84,85,00,000 in 1918-19. But at the same time, since 1916-17 there has been a decline in the balance of trade in India's favour. In that year the balance amounted to 95 crores and 51 lakhs, and in 1917-18 to 92 crores and 13 lakhs. Thus the trade balance in 1918-19 was 8 per cent. below that of the year previous. Inclusive of treasure and government stores, however, there has been a very substantial rise in the balance of trade in favour of India since the war. The pre-war balance of 42 crores and 20 lakhs rose to 61 crores and 35 lakhs at the end of 1918-19. Of the total exports of Indian merchandise in the year under review, amounting to 289 crores, fully 126 crores worth went to ports within the Empire. The United Kingdom took 29.3 per cent. of the exports, while the United States took 1v.8 per cent., Japan 12.2 per cent. and France 3-7 per cent.

The Japanese "Invasion."

Evidence of what may be called the Japanese trade invasion of India is plain in the returns of the import trade. Japanese exports to India in the year amounted in value to nearly 34 crores of rupees, whereas in 1917-18 they were worth only a little over 18 crores. Indeed, the balance of trade in the case of Japan has changed from one of nearly sixteen crores in favour of India in 1917-18 to one of over four crores against India in 1918-19. Such a trade balance in favour of Japan is no doubt exceptional and may gradually decline to a more normal figure, but for the present it is serious enough in all conscience. The increase in imports from Japan was chiefly in cotton yarn and piece-goods, goods which India ought to produce herself. On the other hand, there was a considerable decrease in the exports of Indian raw cotton to Japan. Of the total imports of Indian merchandise, which were valued at 169 crores, 97 crores worth were sent from ports within the Empire, 77 crores worth coming from the United Kingdom alone.

Bombay's Victoriawallas.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent bitterly complaining against the profiteering tactics of the victoriawallas of this city. The correspondent's description of the methods followed by the victoriawallas to harass the public is substantially correct. It has, however, to be admitted that the victoriawallas have been as hard hit by the war and consequent high prices as any other class of men eking out their livelihood in Bombay. The existing table of fares was drawn up on the pre-war standard and, perhaps, it is but natural that this practically voiceless class should be trying to recompense themselves by all manner of ways, honest and dishonest, for their disproportionately small earnings. We do not mean, of course, to excuse for a moment any of their unlawful and dishonest practices, but it is necessary to point out that the victoriawallas may have their own grievances. It is for the Commissioner of Police immediately and fully to enquire into the question of the adequacy of the existing fares and suggest whatever relief is called for. At the same time he owes it to the public to see that the victoriawallas do not harass them unduly and defy all regulations and rules of decency in the manner they have been doing for a considerable time past. The present state of things has become a serious scandal and must be put an end to. If the victoriawallas have a legitimate grievance, let steps be taken to redress it, rather than leave them to find their own methods of doing so.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS

III.

To

European residents in India; chiefly Ministers of Religion and my personal acquaintances and friends.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I appeal to you to try with me to go over the incidents in the Punjab, so far as they are known. I appeal to you now because it is only now that I can present a summary of the events, backed by some tangible authority. And it is an appeal you may hear, because from first to last it can be presented without any antagonism to your race and institutions, indeed with a direct summons to enlist yourselves for the honour of the best of your race and institutions. Strike, if you will, but hear me; I know you will not strike when you have heard, and I know that you will not only hear me out, but act, once you are started on listening. I know that you will not strike but hear, because I am one of yourselves—only better, shall I say? Without being white, or Christian or any way religious; though ill at ease in the company of the comfortable class with whom I am associated, I find my schooling and British training, and my life-long association with the best Europeans and my experience of the best European tradition compel on me the views of your race and our class. Not impossibly, my views would have the advantage over yours of immunity from the virus of race insolence, and of susceptibility to race sympathy. I have the advantage of never having entertained the bare possibility of a *system* of wrong on the part of any British Government, and of yet not overlooking the possibility of an *occasional* perversion to wrong. I cannot believe that exceptional measures are the wanton outcome of hatred or contempt on the part of foreign authorities; but I cannot shut my eyes or ears or mouth when men with whom I have shaken hands as useful public men are sentenced to be transported for life. You may consider authorities of your race incapable of any mistake or of any measures suggested by sheer temper or of policies which are the products of lazy minds dallying worn-out formulae of resolute government by still strong men in blatant lands; but that is precisely the reason why I wish to confront you with statements from "The Nation" received this week in an article entitled "The Condition of India". You may not scout these statements responsibly made in the weekly organ of the Liberal British *intelligentsia*, as you probably would any statements made in India. The men who write for "The Nation" are not agitators in search of fuel to inflame the public mind, and cannot be dismissed with the gesture of contempt; these statements are on the responsibility of an editor for whom Bernard Shaw and Havelock Ellis and Hillaire Belloc and Augustine Birrell are proud to write, and whose views thousands of Liberals over many Continents and islands are proud to read.

It is worth while explaining at this stage that Government have themselves thought fit to revise some sentences; and that this revision *confirms* the claim for a *general* revision by an *independent* Commission which has no interest in saving somebody's face, or in spiting somebody's nose. The pretext that this reduction of sentences is merely the outcome of *clemency* in exalted quarters will not bear examination. The whole apology for the irregular expedient of Martial Law and Summary Tribunals is that that machinery is required in the public interest; *clemency reducing* the stern requirements of this public interest is entirely out of place. Either public interest did require the excessive penalties, and the subsequent clemency is maudlin and mischievous; or the irregular Courts did grind out penalties in excess of public interest, and have to be watched and revised all the time. The point we are making is that Government, in revising the transportations, recognise the irregular working of the Summary Tribunals; that they ought to have anticipated this excessive action, and provided against it by a concurrent competent revising Tribunal; that this Tribunal's impartiality would have been recognised if three Indian ex-Judges (who can be easily found and named) had constituted it; that this recognition and this constitution would have greased the wheels of Martial Law; that such a Tribunal may yet be created with advantage; that no Lieutenant-Governor can be trusted to quash his predecessor's proceedings for fear of proving that Opposition may sometimes be right; and that nothing short of an *independent* Commission, immediately appointed, will, or ought

(Continued on page 10).

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF HUNGARY.

ARCH-DUKE INTERVIEWED.

CRITICAL FOOD SITUATION IN BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 12.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 7.—Arch-Duke Joseph in an interview with Reuter said it was impossible to say whether the future Government of Hungary would be monarchical or republican. That was a question to be decided solely by the National Assembly which would be elected immediately the Rumanians left the country. It was impossible to attempt to hold elections during the Rumanian occupation. Elections would be conducted on universal franchise, every man and woman over twenty-four voting.

The present situation in Hungary was very critical, the Rumanians having stopped railways, telegraphs and telephones so preventing food from reaching Budapest. The new Government would not negotiate with the Rumanians but would rely on the Entente.

ARCH-DUKE JOSEPH APPOINTED REGENT.

MINISTERS SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO HIM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 12.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 9.—The new ministry at the first meeting on Friday resolved to recognise Archduke Joseph as regent until the National Assembly was elected. The ministers swore allegiance to the Arch-Duke.

HUNGARIAN STATESMEN LEAVE VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 12.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—A number of Hungarian statesmen left Vienna for Budapest yesterday, by a special train placed at their disposal by the Entente. They included Lovasec, the prospective premier, Count Stefan Bethlen, representing the Szaredin counter-revolutionary government, and Garami, the socialist leader.

HUNGARIAN BLOCKADE REMOVED.

DECREE BY THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 12.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 9.—The blockade of Hungary was raised yesterday and the American foodships arrived to-day, the cargo including a quantity of condensed milk for the Budapest children. The new administration has issued a decree annulling the Soviet Government's decree making land public property.

HUNGARY READY TO EXECUTE ARMISTICE.

ARCH-DUKE'S TELEGRAM TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 12.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—General Gordon at Budapest yesterday visited the Rumanian commander to protest against the excesses of his troops. The Rumanian commander declined to accept General Gordon's letter of protest.

STRIKE OF OPERATIVE BAKERS.

DECISION TO RETURN TO WORK.

AGREEMENT TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 12.

A meeting of the operative bakers decided to return to work immediately on the assurances that the Minister of Labour would introduce a bill abolishing night baking. The men agreed to accept arbitration respecting hours and wages providing all the strikers were reinstated.

GEN. TOWNSHEND.

WHY HE COULD NOT TAKE BAGHDAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 12.

Speaking at Newport General Townshend said that with sufficient men he could have taken Bagdad and held it but that required 130,000 men instead of 13,000. He said while he was in Paris M. Clemenceau congratulated him on saving thousands of lives.

REVISION OF RATES OF INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' PAY

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 12.

Mr. Montagu stated in the House of Commons that he would do all in his power to expedite the final decision regarding revision of the rates of pay of the officers of the Indian Army. He expected that the proposals would reach him from India within a fortnight.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN COMPOSER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 12.

FLORENCE.—The death is announced of composer Leon Cavallo.

ANTI-JEWISH FEELING IN BUDAPEST.

VIOLENT ATTACKS ON JEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 12.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 8.—The Rumanians have swept the country bare of provisions for miles round Budapest. The American Food Mission in Vienna in response to urgent appeals has undertaken to feed the school children of Budapest.

The Anti-Jewish feeling is very strong in Budapest; many Jews have been beaten in the streets and dragged from cabs and tramcars, the Rumanian troops looking on and laughing and inciting the Hungarians to further attacks on the Jews.

(Continued from column 2.)

they were relegated to solitary cells, probably for the purpose of quarantine and had the usual jail mat spread on a ground to sleep on and were given brown blanket to cover themselves with and had in every respect the same treatment meted out to them as any common criminal of the thief or cut throat class with added restrictions. They were not given more than 10 or 15 minutes' airing throughout the 24 hours morning or evening. The jail rules do not permit the detention of even convicts for more than a week in one month in solitary cells. On enquiry they were informed by jail authorities that there were special instructions for them to be kept in strictly solitary confinement. In Delhi also Lala Shankerlal was consigned to a solitary cell and had to remain there throughout his trial.

On the day judgment was to be pronounced in the Amritsar case Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal along with other accused were handcuffed before being taken to the prison van and were driven to Montgomery hall in this plight to hear the sentence passed on them. During the trial the Councels were not allowed to take notes of the proceedings. These are only a few of a mass of details which deserve public attention. Conditions have vastly improved since the beginning of Sir Edward Maclagan's regime. The Amritsar conspiracy trial extends over a fat volume of exhibits and depositions the main part consists of C.I.D. and Police diaries and reports of various meetings held at Amritsar. They make an intensely interesting reading for being a most representative specimen of constitutional political activity. Leading and literate citizens of all classes seem to have contributed their views to these documents and in the ordinary course their perusal ought to be liberal education in politics of the day. After reading these reports one feels that the Government could devise no better means of educating subordinate officials in current politics, although one regrets to discover the appalling ignorance which prevails in spite of all this. The whole case is besides being absorbingly interesting vastly instructive and I hope to print and publish it within a reasonable time.

DR. KITCHLEW IN JAIL.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 11.

On the 2nd instant I with two other Counsels who represented Dr. S. D. Kitchlew during his trial had an interview with the latter in connection with legal instructions for the Privy Council. After an unpleasant argument with the jailer who insisted on the interview being conducted in not merely the presence but the hearing of 3 other persons, besides himself (persons of whose official capacity, we were not made aware), I succeded in securing instructions from Dr. Kitchelew under not altogether unexceptionable circumstances. The Superintendent of the jail was good enough to observe that he was perfectly willing to allow every reasonable facility to the prisoner for legal defence, but he could not grant more than one legal interview under the circumstances. The jailer however seemed inclined to view the Advocates of the Lahore High Court from the pinnacle of his eminence with great superiority. In fact, he rose to the full height of his gaolor's dignity and power when he announced his resolution to override the Superintendent's orders and refuse the interview. I insisted on the interview being conducted according to my interpretation of law. However, he knew his proper level by the time I left the Lahore Central Jail. But otherwise I found that Dr. Kitchlew had nothing to complain of when he came to see me. He had a tussore lounge suit on and his usually smiling face seemed to have put on certain amount of physical gravity. His untroubled eyebrows were surmounted by a striking red fes making him look very much like an enlightened scholar from El Azhar. In spite of the dreadful sentence of transportation for life

—Since commutted to two years—I found him remarkably cheerful and brimming over, with confidence. His face and talk reflected an inward consciousness of his innocence and he appeared sanguine that the Privy Council would quash the proceedings of the Martial Law Commission and restore him to an unblemished career.

He asked me about Mr. Azad and one or two other friends also and then we plunged into the bulky record of his case, but before coming to the record I must note one or two rather important details which concern his and Dr. Satyapal's deportation, arrest and prison-life, which I came to know in the course of my legal instructions and which I have no hesitation in making public with a view to invite the attention of the honourable members of the Imperial Council to interpellate the Government about them. I could do nothing better than bring out these details in their usual place in the narrative on 10th April.

STORY OF THEIR DEPORTATION.

Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal were sent for by the District Collector of Amritsar. They went there accompanied by one Hansraj, the joint secrtary of the local Satyagraha Sabha who afterwards turned approver. The District Collector called in Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal and showed them the order for deportation. They asked leave to write one or two letters which were duly despatched to Mrs. Kitchlew, Mrs. Satyapal and Satyapal's father Mani Ram. They were driven to Dharamsala in a motor but experienced much inconvenience at the Dharamsala on account of lack of proper arrangements for accommodation. And no special provisions having been made for them previously they were constrained to ask for a loan of one hundred rupees from the local District Collector. This debt was, however, afterwards settled by the Local Government. Subsequently when they were arrested on a warrant from the M. L. Commission, they were driven up to Pathankot in a bamboo cart and were brought down from Pathankot to Lahore in the ordinary prison van with handcuffs on. On admission to the Central Jail

(Continued in Column 2.)

KALA DERAILMENT CASE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

Before the Special Tribunal on Monday, the hearing was resumed of the Kala derailment case in which thirty persons stand charged under sections 147, I.P.C., 126 the Indian Railway Act, 109 I. P. C. One Ulma is an absconder.

Sardar Mehtab Singh, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and the Hon. Mr. Ruizada Bhagat Ram, Dr. Nand Lal, Barrister, and Mr. Prabhu Dyal, pleaders defended the accused.

After some seven prosecution witnesses were examined and their evidence was recorded, the Public Prosecutor closed the case for the Crown. Seventeen accused were then discharged and the remaining accused then gave their statements.

Raja Ram Singh, accused No. 1 stated he did not try to persuade his fellow workmen or others to derail a train on or before the 10th April. Pal Golab was a time-keeper. William, prosecution witness, was his brother-in-law. He had reported William for unpunctuality hence he gave evidence against him. Muhammad Hussain gave evidence against him because he was a friend of William. He subscribed to the "Tribune" newspaper to improve his English in order to appear in the International Correspondence Schools examination.

Abdul Malik, accused No. 2, states he made the confession before the magistrate after being beaten and threatened. He did not make a true statement. He was not present at the removal of the railway wire. He gave the names of certain other persons at the instance of the police. He did not prepare the wrench and the bar. The police compelled him to produce something from the workshop and he produced those things.

Ghulam Muhammad, accused No. 4 stated he made a statement before the magistrate after he was beaten by the police. He stated what the police made him state. He knew nothing about the facts. He had nothing to do with the cutting of the line. Ghulam Muhammad, son of Khuda Bukhsh, accused No. 4, stated his confession before the magistrate was quite false. He said what the police made him say after beating him. The case was brought against him through the enmity of witnesses.

Muhammad Sadik, accused No. 6 stated he made a confession after being beaten by the police. The confession was false. He knew nothing about the cutting of the line.

Fateh Muhammad, accused No. 8 stated he made a confession before the magistrate after being beaten by the police.

WHY HE MADE A CONFESSION.

Yasin, accused No. 14 stated he made a confession before magistrate because Karam Ali Yusuf and another person told him that his village was blamed for the cutting of the line and would be bombarded, but if he made a confession he would be rewarded. They prepared a list of persons and told him to remember the names and report that those were the guilty ones. He was persuaded that the village would be bombarded unless he consented. He was also told he would get a reward. In consequence of that he made a completely false statement before the magistrate. Witness gave evidence against him out of enmity.

Abdul Hamid accused No. 16, made a similar statement.

Imam Din, accused No. 19, stated his statement before the magistrate was false. The police beat him and made him give that statement. He had nothing to with the cutting of the line.

Fasal Ilahi accused No. 23, stated he made a confession before the magistrate at the instance of police. He was tortured by them. His statement was false.

Shamasdin accused No. 24, stated he knew nothing about cutting the line. Imam Din was his enemy.

The Commissioners and Dr. Nandlal, counsel for the accused, then went to the jail to record the statement of Mohammed Zamin, accused, in consequence of his illness. Zamin stated his statement before the magistrate was false. The police beat him and made him give the statement. He knew nothing about the cutting of the line. The case has been brought against him on account of enmity in the village, Karam Ali got up the case. On the Commissioners coming back from the jail, the tribunal rose for lunch.

On the tribunal reassembling after lunch, charges were framed against Raja Ram Singh under section 126 Railway Act and 109, I.P.C., against Abdul Malik and Ghulam Muhammad under section 126 Railway Act and against Abdul Hamid under 126 Railway Act and 114, I.P.C. The remaining accused were discharged. The case was adjourned to 15th August, when the defence evidence will be heard.

VIRAMGAM RIOTS CASE.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

9 TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

18 MORE SENTENCED TO VARYING TERMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

Mr. Vernon, President of the First Tribunal delivered judgment, to-day in the Viramgam Riot Case Nine accused were sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property, eighteen were sentenced to terms varying from ten years to 18 months for receiving stolen property and 23 were discharged.

In the course of his judgment Mr. Vernon observed:—

The accused Nos. 1, 5, 6, 11, 31, 32, and 33 ought to be convicted of murder of Madhavlal and Nos. 11, 31, 32, 33 and 37 of dacoity at his house. I disagree with my learned brother commissioners in the application of evidence as to the murder and dacoity, but as the questions are questions of fact, it is neither necessary nor desirable that I should give reason. We are agreed that, in the absence of a conviction of the under-charge, the facts proved do not call for a death sentence under Section 121 against accused No. 1. In view of the fact that the accused No. 49 is a youth and that he appears to be permanently lamed we recommend him to Government for some measure of mercy. A separate order will be passed about his property."

TIBUTE TO TWO POLICE INSPECTORS.

In conclusion their honours remarked that two police-inspectors, Messrs. Trikamlal Lalubhoy and Kaikobad Nowroji Mody, deserved special commendation for the careful and conscientious way in which they had carried out a most exceptionally difficult and laborious investigation. The task, which confronted them on their arrival in Viramgaon, was an almost impossible one, carried out, as it necessarily was, in the face general indifference or hostility. In the ordinary cases of crime there were at least some classes of the public who were willing to help. In the present case, so far as had appeared, they could at the first instance, only look to minor Government servants and railway employes and most of these either preferred to be or where unable to give information.

LATEST CABLES.

DEATH OF MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 12.

LENOX.—(Massachusetts). The death is announced of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Andrew Carnegie, the American "Captain of Industry" and benefactor, was born in humble circumstances in Dunfermline, Scotland, on 25th November 1837. In 1848, his father emigrated to America settling in Allegheny City, where the raw Scots lad started work at an early age as a bobbin-boy in a cotton factory, and a few years later, he was engaged as a telegraph clerk and operator. His capacity was perceived by Mr. T. A. Scott of the Pennsylvanian railway, who employed him as a secretary; and in 1859, gave him the post of superintendent of the western division of the line. In this he was responsible for several improvements in the service, and when the Civil War opened, he accompanied Scott, then assistant secretary of war, to the front. The first sources of the enormous wealth he subsequently attained were his introduction of sleeping-cars for railways and his purchase in 1864 of Storey Farm on Oil Creek, where a large profit was secured from the oil-wells. Foreseeing the extent to which the demand would grow in America for iron and steel, he started the Keystone Bridge Works built the Edgar Thomson steel-rail mill and by 1888 had under his control an extensive plant served by tributary coal and iron fields, a railway 425 miles long and a line of lake steamships. As years went by, the various Carnegie companies represented in this industry prospered to such an extent that in 1901, when they were incorporated in the United States Steel Corporation, a trust organised by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Carnegie himself retired from business, he was brought out at a figure equivalent to a capital of nearly £100,000,000.

From this time forward, he devoted himself to utilizing his wealth on philanthropic objects. His views on social subjects and the responsibilities, which great wealth involved were already known in his books entitled "Triumphant Democracy" (1886), and "Gospel of Wealth" (1900). His provision of public libraries in the United States and United Kingdom (and similarly in other English-speaking countries), was especially prominent and "Carnegie Libraries" gradually sprang up on all sides, his method being to build and equip, but only on condition that the local authority provided site and maintenance. By the end of 1908, he had distributed over £10,000,000 for founding libraries alone. In 1901, he gave £2,000,000 to start the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, and the same amount (1902), to found the Carnegie Institute at Washington, and in both of these, and other cases, he added later to the original endowment. In Scotland he gave £2,000,000 in 1901, to establish a trust for providing funds for assisting education at the Scottish Universities, a benefaction which led in 1906, to his being elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University. He was a large benefactor of the Tuskegee Institute under Booker Washington for Negro education. He also established large pension funds. He founded Carnegie Hero Fund Commissions in America (1904) and in the United Kingdom (1908), for the recognition of deeds of heroism. He contributed £500,000 in 1903, for the erection of a Temple of Peace at The Hague, and £150,000 for a Pan-American Palace in Washington as a home for the International Bureau of American Republics. In all his ideas, he was dominated by an intense belief in the future and influence of the English-speaking people. He married in 1887, and had one daughter. Among his several publications may be mentioned "Round the World", "The Empire of Business", "Problems of To-day," etc.

HUNGARY AND SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 12.

PARIS.—It is understood that the Supreme Council takes the view that the political complexion of the Hungarian Government is a matter for the people of Hungary and does not concern the Peace Conference which is chiefly concerned with the establishment of a stable Government with which to negotiate and carry out obligations. It is pointed out that the Archduke has given assurances that he is ready to comply immediately with the Conference's demands. However it is certain that the Hungarians must submit to the presence of the Rumanian troops till the armistice is carried out at least so far as demobilisation and disarmament of the Hungarian troops are concerned.

DEFERRED BIRTHDAY HONOURS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 12.

The deferred Birthday Honours now published include an Earldom to Viscount Iveagh Baronies to Sir E. R. Russell and Colonel Ball Walker, the racehorse-owner, fifteen baronetcies including Commoner Joynson Hicks and twenty-four knighthoods.

APPEAL TO WESTERN DEMOCRACIES.

BY PRESIDENTS OF ZEMSTSOVS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 13.

ARCHANGEL.—A moving appeal has been issued to Western democracies by Presidents of Zemstsovs of Northern Russia against the withdrawal of the troops thus leaving the population at the mercy of the Bolsheviks. The appeal recalls the crimes of the Bolsheviks, their dispersing the Constituent Assembly the wholesale murders of those demonstrating in favour of it, the signing of the Brest Litovsk Treaty, the dissolution of workers' and peasants' organisations, their shooting everybody who criticised them, the arrest and expulsion of non-Bolshevik Socialists etcetera. Despite the terrorism, however, peasants in various parts of Russia rose up to fight for the Constituent Assembly. Now they have heard that the Allies are leaving Russia.

"This moral and material blow will make the struggle against Bolshevism beyond our strength. We shall not give up the fight, but we ask you to remember that help not only calls forth gratitde but brings certain responsibilities to the helpers. Consider those thousands of executions of old men and women, those sufferings from hunger and absence of elementary justice and freedom which undoubtedly result from the departure of the Allies. We ask, we demand, that Western democracies should think what this blow will mean. We appeal to those feelings of human justice which never can die in the hearts of free democracies.

SHOULD THERE BE DIRECT ACTION?

PLOT TO ESTABLISH SOVIET GOVT. IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 11.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 13.

The week opens with the labour situation easier. The collapse on settlement of the strikes have greatly strengthened the hands of constitutional labourites. The firmness of the authorities in the case of police extremists has had an excellent effect. Thus the strikes of municipal employees in Kensington and Paddington, which endangered health by a fortnight's accumulation of refuse collapsed suddenly, the men disregarding the advise of their leaders and resuming unconditionally on the appearances of posters inviting applications for permanent pensioned employment.

LONDON, August 11.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 13.

The position in Liverpool is normal. The Watch Committee, on Saturday told Trade Unionist deputation that they adhered to the refusal to reinstate police strikers. The presence of the troops and the reappearance of uniformed constables cowed hooligans who, far from resuming their excesses, are seeking to escape punishment by depositing the loot in side streets under cover of darkness. The detectives raided many houses and recovered stolen property.

The only remaining hope of the extremists direct action. The ballot of the Triple Alliance, is now proceeding and will not be completed before the end of the month, but there are indications that this policy is losing ground.

Commoner Thomas at Yarmouth, warned the workers that this constant threat of downing the tools was disastrous. It was losing its power and doing incalculable harm. He had been condemned for re-

(Continued on page 10).

HOSHIARPUR CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

Before the same tribunal on Monday the hearing was resumed of the Hoshiarpur case, in which Ganda Singh stands charged under section 124 A and rule 25 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules. Mr. Faqir Chand vakil, had finished his arguments, on behalf of the accused Sardar Mehtab Singh.

The Public Prosecutor, replied on behalf of the Crown. Judgment will be delivered on Saturday the 16th August.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

SCHEME CALLED FOR FROM DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha has received the following reply to its representation with regard to granting of special scholarships to the Marathi speaking Hindu Backward Classes.

"With reference to your representation dated the 12th July 1919 regarding the grant of special scholarships to the Marathi-speaking Hindu Backward Classes of the Presidency with a view to stimulating professional studies among them, I am directed to state that schemes for the grant of scholarships in the colleges of Medicine, Engineering and Commerce with a view to encouraging professional studies among (1) all backward communities, including the Marathas and (2) Depressed Classes have already been called for from the Director of Public Instruction and the suggestions made by your Sabha will be duly considered when the former are received and dealt with by Government.

2. A separate communication will be addressed to you as regards Forestry and Agriculture.

RAILWAY BREACH NEAR JUBBULPORE.

DETAILS OF DAMAGE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

Details have now been received of the damage caused on the line beyond Jubbulpore and it has been discovered that that is the most serious breach of all. Between miles 112 and 113, no less than three-quarters of a mile of an embankment has been washed away. Fortunately no serious damage has been done to the bridges. The force of the water was so strong that gaps of one hundred to five hundred feet have been scooped out of the embankment in some places. The permanent way has been hurled off the embankment and thrown upside down the fencing. All the telegraph poles and wires in the vicinity have been swept away. A diversion here is impossible and it will probably take six weeks to repair the damage. Even that estimate depends largely upon the weather and the amount of labour which can be collected. The last train to pass over that portion of that line was a goods train, the No. 60 down, which arrived at Sutna at 3-45 a.m., on the 9th, and the embankment was breached between four and five the same morning. The water has now subsided and is confined to the river. Working parties have already arrived and no time is being lost in repairing the damage. The amount of rain which fell in the vicinity of Sutna, on the night of the 8th, is estimated to be about 17 inches. Sutna is now isolated on a portion of the line of about twelve miles long.

SIR GEORGE AND LADY LLOYD.

ON VISIT TO POONA NAVIN MARATHI SHALA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 12.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd paid a visit to the Deccan Education Society's Navin Marathi Shala, yesterday afternoon. They were received and shown over the different classes by Prof. Kamithar, the Superintendent. Their Excellencies were especially interested in the garden kept by the students, who among other things, grow different sorts of vegetables there. A few of these were presented to Lady Lloyd, who was pleased to receive them. Their Excellencies expressed their satisfaction at what they saw at the school.

BARODA LAC INDUSTRY.

(Associated Press.)

Endeavours are being made to interest the cultivators, Khatedars and labouring class population of the Baroda State in the lac industry. A portion of the state-protected forests abounding in the Khakhai plants has been specially reserved for the purpose to begin tentative experiments with hired labour. The training will be so practical as to enable the labourers and others to pursue their avocation independently.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 12.

Major Barry, Cantonment Magistrate, committed for trial, Private E. Rymal, a motor driver, employed by the Military Dairy Farm at Kirkee, under section 304 (a) of the I. P. C. It was alleged that on the evening of the 7th July, while the accused was returning to Kirkee over Fitzgerald Bridge, he knocked down and so caused death of a Hindu carpenter. Sergeant Adams, Poona Police, said, he was on duty on the south side of the bridge, when he saw the accused driving at an excessive speed. He shouted out to him to slow down, but the accused did not do so. A little later he was told that there had been an accident. On reaching the scene, he noticed that the car had been travelling on the wrong side of the road for about sixty yards. There were signs of skid, when the car swerved. In his statement to the court, the accused said that on seeing the man, he sounded the horn. Just then a cyclist behind the man also rang his bell. That excited the man, who darted towards the pavement and so ran into the car, while he was trying to avoid him.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS.

(Continued from page 8.)

to, serve to rehabilitate Government in public opinion. That opinion has been shaken by uncontradicted rumours which the Censorship does not permit to be canvassed or reported in the public Press. Much of this is still rumour, and unless such a Commission as is in these letters demanded be promptly granted, will go forth to Indian posterity as gospel truth—like the reports of the orgies of the white soldiery when Pekin was sacked after the Boxer Rebellion. As you value the good name of Britain and the British, as you value the rights of citizens whatever their colour, as you value Truth wherever Truth may lead, you should join forces with us to vindicate the British name, to save citizens of the Punjab, and to establish Truth. Do not be led by the North India English Press which is, perhaps excusably, under the obsession of the Amritsar murders; do not be misled by the Acting Editor of the "Times of India", who might have been a white Tribunal of the People, and has preferred to be the official apologist.

But rumours apart, the indictment of "The Nation" is substantial; and, if substantiated, would justify the recall of Lord Chelmsford called for by the Calcutta meeting, and the impeachment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer by the House of Commons, which has been talked about in the last fortnight. You will, therefore, wish to read what it is; and here is an extract:—

"In Bombay, the good sense of the Governor had its reward in a speedy cessation of unrest. In the Punjab, on the contrary, the extraordinary rule of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, has plunged the province into panic and hate. Machine-guns and military aeroplanes were used to disperse mobs whose only weapons were sticks and stones. In Lahore, the military authorities, with almost incredible folly, caused men of mature age to be publicly flogged in the open market-place—in many cases, it is said, for no greater crime than the closing of their shops in sympathy with the national mourning. Indian leaders were deported, newspapers suppressed, and prominent citizens, known for their municipal or other public works, thrown into prison and refused permission to employ counsel of their own choice. Under the system of Martial Law proclaimed in the Punjab in April, the Courts-Martial have been going ruthlessly forward week after week, sentencing men and boys to death and long terms of transportation. In the city of Lahore alone, about a thousand College students have been punished, all of them, apparently, by order of a gentleman who gained experience of martial law in Pachuanaland."

Here, then, is a summary account of alleged doings in the Punjab by a responsible British periodical. The Government exercise of 'clemency' is a reminder that even the official conscience has been pierced by the excesses of authority. The resignation of Sir Sankaran Nair and the surrender of title by our great national Poet show the "agony of indignation" into which enlightened Indian opinion has been thrown. Paragraphs in "Truth" have challenged the legend that there was no governmental provocation to the excitement in the Punjab, have shown a positive source of the excitement in the pre-Armistice recruiting methods of that Government. Mr. Eardley Norton has published a condemnation of the judgments of the Summary Tribunals, and the impartiality of his condemnation is only enhanced by his contempt for the pusillanimity of Indian political leadership.

Now deal fairly with me and my countrymen. Why should you and the Government of India stand on the landscape like insensitive stocks and stones as the agony of life goes rolling past you? Is it that you are the Super-men to whom the agonies of mere mortals are indifferent? Or, is it that your sympathies go out to Armenians or anti-Bolshevists or Poles, but not to Jews or Persians or Chinese or Indians, because "practical" men direct their sympathies at the angle of political profit? Or, is it, as I believe, that having little time to attend to other affairs than your own, it is easier to you as to your newspapers to shout down just agitation with the old shout that *all* agitation must be unjust? *Think* for a moment, though I know how fatiguing it is to think in new channels. You may suppress Indian newspapers; the Liberal air comes through. "Truth" and "The Nation." You may keep out "The Nation", and ban Lord Morley's Reminiscences as the late Count Karolyi in Bosnia forbade the publication of his own speeches; or as Mr. Shortt banned the volume of extracts from the speeches of his own colleagues,—liberalism will yet stream in through the *general* principle of Art and Life, through Literature and through Music, through the softening influence of utilitarian Jurisprudence, or through the humaner practice of Medicine. You may erect a Bourbon palace with a glittering society of pensioneers and profiteers masquerading as a government; but you will find in the basement of the Palace, a Court physician devoted to a science whose conclusions will explode the palace and the whole structure of frivolity and rigidity. Liberalism, wrote Augustine Birrell, is not a *creed*, but a *frame of mind*. Had it been a hardened creed, there might be hope of pulverising and annihilating it; but being an *atmosphere*, and the human mind being one and the human race being one, you cannot prevent Liberalism from penetrating every nook and corner, and liberalising the relations between Authority and Citizenry. To fight Liberalism is to fight the wind; you will never destroy it by your savageries, you may degrade yourselves and your victims together, as the Bourbons and the Czars have ever discovered. It is precisely in this that the practical man differs from the Liberal. The first wants to do, to do it now, to do it regardless of the future, regardless of the misery and degradation of his human instruments. The Liberal, on the other hand, also wants to do, but to him men are not mere instruments but are also associates in development and action; the happiness and elevation of these associates are the highest aims of the action. In giving a blank cheque to officials to write whatever they please, you are abandoning yourselves and your human associates to a common degradation. The official class becomes a mere steam-roller which grinds out a *kind* of peace, no matter what human ants they roll over in the process. (*Solitudininm faciunt, pocem apellant*); you and we, the unchecking spectators of all this unchecked folly and temper and tragedy—you and we are degraded because we suffer such things.

Ah, but you don't believe that such things *can* happen, in spite of "The Nation" and of "Truth," and Mr. Eardley Norton, and of Government "clemency"? Well, try and test; what prevents you from joining in the demand for an *immediate* Revising Commission? If not appointed *immediately*, the destined victims would suffer, or continue to suffer; the evidence on which they rely to clear their record might disappear, would probably disappear automatically by the very operation of Martial Law and its aftermath. When a Bank's credit is unjustly shaken, its best course is to pay out unstintedly—pay, pay, pay—pay without recourse to stratagem, pay without expedients of delay. Government and you are in that position now; your credit is shaken, you have to redeem it, without delay, by showing without illusion that your hearts are with us. Appoint forthwith a Revising Commission of three Indian ex-Judges, and let us all abide the question. If the free decision of the Commission acquit Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Chelmsford, and condemn the men whom we trusted, we shall hide our heads in shame as having shown alike too much faith in the comrades of our race and too little in men of yours. If, on the other hand, Sir Michael O'Dwyer be found impeachable, and Lord Chelmsford deserving to be recalled because of his weakness in suffering O'Dwyerism, we shall be quite content with the verdict of the Commission, and a reversal of the whole transactions under Martial Law; our penology does not clamour for an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth. In either case, you and your race and your institutions would be vindicated; the faith of men who trusted British institutions to right wrong would be vindicated. Act then *in the living present*, heart within, and Law overhead; join forces with us to rectify what possibly or probably might be wrong. Ministers of religion of the British race cannot give a better testimony of their overwhelming will for the redemption of the souls of submerged peoples than when they stand by the side of men terrorised by machine guns and aeroplanes and Courts-martial,—than when they say to all and sundry "Let not your hearts be troubled; ye that believe in God believe also in us, the Ministers of God." And you others who are not Preachers professionally, but are exemplars, in your profession or private life, of the virtues for which these preachers stand, you, too, sweeten your relations with us who live with you, work with you, might die with you, by an unequivocal demonstration that your hearts beat with ours, that while you see the need of Martial Law terrorising obvious evil-doers, you have no desire that Martial Law should operate to the terror of a whole people; you have no desire that it should terrorise the Tribunes of the People from their duty of public service.—Yours, sincerely.

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, August 12.

LATEST CABLES

(Continued from page 9.)

fusal to take out railways on support of every dispute, but such action would merely lead to chaos and anarchy. The one safe road to progress was constitutional Government.

Commoner Carter, member of Miners' Federation, speaking at Nottingham opposed the direct action policy of the Triple Alliance as injurious to the country and bad policy.

The Special Conference of Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation held at Bolton, passed a resolution to advise the Miners against direct action.

Commoner Walsh told the Conference that direct action was the policy of disappointed politicians unable to enter Parliament and desirous of gaining power in another way. It is announced by Scotland Yard that documents have been seized at Act on indicating plot to establish a Soviet Government in London. Arrests are expected.

SCALE OF TEMPORARY ALLOWANCES.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S RECOMMENDATIONS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 10.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Montagu stated that pending final decision, the Government of India was making recommendations which he expected to receive and consider within a few days for a scale of temporary allowances until new permanent scales were introduced.

JOHANNESBURG INDIAN CONGRESS.

DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

JOHANNESBURG, August 10.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 13.

The Indian Congress has concluded. It has passed twenty-one resolutions dealing with various Indian grievances and disabilities including Immigration Laws, Franchise, Railway Regulations, Trading Rights and Education particularly demanding the withdrawal of the proclamation declaring that Asiatics are prohibited immigrants and the removal of restrictions on the movements of Indians within provincial boundaries.

CAMPAIGNS IN SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

GEN. ALLENBY'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, August 10.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 13.

Despatches from General Allenby, dated June 25th, dealing with events in Syria and Palestine after the armistice with Turkey briefly surveys the campaigns there. General Allenby pays a tribute to the great endurance and cheerful adaptability of the troops, the quick conception of varying tactical circumstances by all leaders and rapid organisation and improvisation by the staff, and expresses indebtedness to Lieut.-General Sir A. J. Murray, who, he says, created an organisation, which formed the cornerstone of General Allenby's success also to Sir Charles Munro for the untiring and unselfish assistance whereby General Allenby's force was reconstituted with Indian troops and kept supplied with men and material when Sir Charles Munro's own difficulties in India and elsewhere were very great.

The Indian troops worthily upheld the tradition of the Indian Army. Though many units were newly formed and contained a large proportion of men lately enlisted they fought and marched like veterans. The fourth and Fifth Cavalry Divisions which did such brilliant work in the defeat and pursuit of the enemy to Damascus and Aleppo consisted mainly of Indian has reason to be be proud of the performances of her army in Palestine and Syria.

General Allenby expresses appreciation of the valuable services and high soldierly qualities the Indian Imperial Service Troops placed at his disposal through the generosity of the Ruling Chiefs.

KAPOLE BALASHRAM.

OPENED AT AMRELI.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRELI, Aug. 12.

An influential gathering of the citizens and the Kapole Mahajan of Amreli gathered together under the presidency of the District Collector Mr. N. K. Aloni, to lay the foundation stone of Sheth Parmananda Tribhowan Kapole Balashram. The secretary Mr. Jagiwandas Mehta briefly sketched the history of the Kapole boarding and dwelt at length upon the growth and development of founding a Kapole Balashram.

The president then eloquently dealt at great length upon the innumerable advantages such as co-operation, fellow feeling, large-mindedness and universal brotherhood arising out of such an institution.

It was proposed by Mr. Jamnadas to send a congratulatory message to the donor which was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the president and the Kapole community brought the proceedings to a close.

INFLUENZA IN INDIA.

PROPOSED WEEKLY BULITIN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 11.

A press communique says:—

It is proposed to issue a brief telegraphic bulletin regarding Influenza each Monday so long as the need for such information exists.

The following is the latest information regarding the prevalence of influenza:—

The infection is apparently widespread in Burma, Madras, and part of the United Provinces. But the disease is mild in type in Burma, twenty-two towns reported cases of attack and some mortality. During the week ending July, 26th, there were in all 58 deaths due to influenza and 107 of these were reported from Rangoon City. The total mortality for all towns was 921 which is equivalent to an annual death of 63.96 per mile of population. During the week ending 2nd August, 146 deaths from influenza were reported and the number of infected towns fell to 18.

In the Madras Presidency influenza is reported from Madras City, Tanjore, Madura, Bellary town and cantonment, Calicut, Berhampur, Parkimedi, Russelkonda, Aska, Dharakota, the last four being in Ganjam District. For the week ending 1st August, 1916, deaths were reported from Madras city, Calicut, Tanjore, and Madura. Of these, 107 were from Madras city and Calicut.

In the United Provinces infection is reported from Lucknow, two Tehsils in Ghasipur District, and the jails in Benares, the Bijnow District jail, and Seohana town.

In Bombay cases are still occurring in Bombay city and it is probable that infection exists in Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Sholapur towns.

The Punjab is reported free of infection and no reports have been received from the Central Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.

Mild cases are reported from Delhi.

Taking the four principle ports, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Madras, the influenza mortality during July has been as follows:—

Week ending 5th July:—Influenza, 154, total mortality is 2351. Mean of 5th years for the week is 1444.

Week ending 12th July:—The figures are 2614 and 1523.

Week ending 19th July:—211, 2503 and 1648.

Week ending 26th July:—241, 1624 and 1125 respectively.

Explaining Bombay (figures not received) although the total mortality is above the mean of 5 years, it is much below the figures recorded in the corresponding period of 1918.

INFLUENZA IN COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

Little information is available, but there is no evidence of epidemic in Great Britain. Figures are available up to week ending July 5th, from the 96 great towns in England and Wales. Only 17 deaths were reported in that week. In the week ending April 12th, 468 deaths from influenza were registered. Since that date there has been an uninterrupted fall in the mortality. For the week ending July 12th the figures were 161, 2614 and 1523; which are well below the mean of previous years.

In Cape Colony during the first half of June, 2998 cases of influenza were reported. There were 224 deaths.

ATTEMPT TO DISMEMBER TURKEY.

WARNING OF ITS GRAVE CONSEQUENCES

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

At a meeting of the council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League it was resolved that a cablegram be sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan that the Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League respectfully warns against the grave consequences of attempts to dismember Turkey.

The council also resolved to convey thanks to Lord Willingdon for appointing a non-official Muslim as the Indian member and entered an emphatic protest against Martial Law in the Punjab. It was also resolved to tender their active sympathy to the sufferers and to open a fund called the Punjab Relief Fund.

(Continued from Column 6.)

ever they commit acts of lawlessness. But just see how the police behaved towards the hooligans at Liverpool. Gangs of them including women "beginning at midnight on Saturday systematically looted shops, chiefly grocers, jewellers, bootmakers." They not only perpetrated these atrocities but also amused themselves by robbing pianos and holding a council in the street And did the police fire upon them? What they did was to charge with batons and arrest twenty-three of them "defeating several attempts at rescue." The troops at one point no doubt fired a volley but they did the work so cleverly that none was hurt! Rioting was resumed on Sunday morning when the hooligans threw stones at the troops. Did the latter shoot the stone-throwers as they did at Delhi? They replied only by firing over their heads. One man climbed on to a lorry and tried to wrench a bayonet from a soldier. He was warned by two or three blank shots, and when he took no notice of it he was fired upon and wounded and taken to the hospital. Why should not this British method be adopted in this country in quelling popular disturbance? If this had been done, innocent blood would not have been wantonly shed in this country.

The "Pioneer" understands that in connection with the arrival of the new British regiments from Home to relieve the Territorials, the latter will not be removed from their present stations before they finally leave for Home unless such move is necessitated by consideration of internal defence.

Opinions of the Day.

Political Prisoners Not Released—Why?

"The Maharatta":—The Bombay Government have recently published a Press-note giving the total number of prisoners released on the Peace Celebrations day. That figure does not give the number of political prisoners released, and now we understand that none, who can be called a political prisoner, was released on that day! There are very few political prisoners in this presidency, and all of them have undergone long terms of imprisonment, some from 9 to 10 years even. And yet the Local Government to whom was the discretion left to release a "certain" number of political prisoners did not think it necessary to release even a single one of them in spite of the long terms they have spent in jail or in the Andamans. In one case as was pointed out by Mr. Baptista in his letter to the "Chronicle," the offence of "abetting the waging of war" was held to have been committed by the mere publication of a poem, and the case stood exactly on all fours with the cases of many a leading Punjab gentleman! The case of the latter moved, and very rightly too, the very Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to excisim anathema on the Punjab judges for doing exactly what he himself, along with his colleague of the Bombay High Court, did in the case of the political prisoner who published the seditious poem in 1909. And since then, for nearly 10 years, the unfortunate youth has been allowed to rot in the cells of the Andamans, and the Local Government have not, even now after a decade, thought fit to release him. We thought that Sir Narayan would move the Bombay Government in the matter, but that too, it appears, has not been done. Why is so much carelessness shown by our influential leaders and by our Government in this matter? Do they not think that the punishment the misguided youths have suffered has been more than sufficient and deterrent in their cases?

How Long?

"The Independent":—The daily clps for coercion and more coercion uttered by the jackals of the "Prussian Press," has, in all conscience, now exceeded all the bounds of decency and reason. And Indians of all classes are wondering how long Government propose to tolerate a scandal which they must be aware, is daily tending to deepen and widen the estrangement between the British in India and Indians which unhappily exists. It is a gratifying fact that there are some Englishmen, at any rate, in India, who are fully alive to the perils of the pestilential propaganda carried on in the name of the British community by a number of commercial adventurers masquerading as journalists and publicists. Mr. Eardley Norton, Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mr. Frederick Kemp for instance, have spoken out on the question with admirable force and candour. But in official quarters there is yet no sign of dealing resolutely with the chartered libertinism of the professional calumniator of India. How long we ask again are they to be allowed to carry on their nefarious work with impunity? While it has to be remembered, too, that libels and wrongs involving national humiliation must rankle in the national mind.

Manufacturing Loyalty.

"The Leader":—A correspondent informs us that a 'League of Order' has been established in various colleges in Lahore and that every student at the time of admission will have to sign the following declaration on solemn affirmation:—

"I, the undersigned, hereby pledge my honour as a gentleman and declare that I shall be loyal to the King Emperor and to the Government established by law and shall not associate myself with any seditious propaganda or anarchical movement, and shall try my best to keep order wherever I am and promote loyalty by precept and example, and also contradict false and baseless rumours spread through ignorance or malice."

Every member is further to undertake by talk and by distribution of healthy literature to 'spread the belief that the moral and material advancement of the Indian people can be secured only under the British auspices and that India will take an honoured place in the community of nations, as component part of the British Empire.' The novelty of this method of manufacturing loyalty will strike every one. Is it thought that by the adoption of this device a new breed of *intelligentsia* in the Punjab can be brought into being? Why not make it a rule in the Punjab that every educated Indian should be required to make a similar declaration before a British officer? We do not know from what autocratic country the idea was borrowed. Perhaps it never struck any of the Czars. We can understand persons taking a high office of trust and responsibility being required to make a declaration of loyalty, but to ask of students to undertake a propaganda of loyalty is carrying things too far. This 'League 'of Order' is based on the assumption that students as a class are seditiously inclined in the Punjab. We most strongly repudiate the assumption. Their loyalty was fully established during the war. To cast a reflection upon it in this manner is a cruel insult. There should not be least hint of compulsion in loyalty. Suppose a student regards it as insult to sign the declaration. Will his admission be refused? Beyond encouraging hypocrisy and causing irritation it is not likely to serve any useful purpose. Loyalty can never be the product of any number of solemn declarations. It is based both on reason and sentiment. Unless these are satisfied there cannot be an active sense of loyalty. If the totality of circumstances are such that patriotism and loyalty can both be reconciled there is absolutely no reason why any rational Indian should be traitorously inclined. If, on the other hand, they cannot be reconciled with each other all attempts at manufacturing loyalty in educational institutions are bound to fail miserably.

Riot in England.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika":—The serious riot at Liverpool on August 2, is an object lesson which should not be lost on the Anglo-Indian papers here. In the opinion of the latter, rioters in this country should be shot down without mercy when—

(Continued in column 5.)

The World of Sport.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 3.

The Turf.

The King came to Newmarket this week (our racing Correspondent "Centaur" writes) to see the racing on the July course. It is the first time he has visited the place since those far-away pre-war days in 1914, and there is no doubt he thoroughly relished the respite it afforded him now from his most arduous work. Unfortunately his Majesty's horses are very moderate, and, indeed, there has been no good horse in the royal stables of recent years, unless exception can be made of Friar Marcus, who was thought to be a classic horse but turned out to be no more than a high-class sprinter. I have never seen such a great crowd present at a meeting on the July course. Racing at this quiet and secluded spot has usually been most exclusive and thoroughly enjoyable, but the swollen army of racegoers invaded it now and thus the fixture lost much of its charm.

An outstanding event on the opening day was the unsatisfactory success of Mr. James Buchanan's unbeaten grey colt Sarchedon. In a field of four he won by three parts of a length from He Goes, who had won in good style at Goodwood, but at no time in the race was the grey, on whom odds of 7 to 2 were laid, racing properly. First his jockey had to introduce his whip. That was before they had covered two furlongs. Then in the last furlong, when he had drawn half a length in front of He Goes, he began to swerve to the left and the effect was to carry his opponent with him from the middle of the course to the rails. Unquestionably there was serious interference with the second, though there was no actual bump. He Goes, however, belongs to a thoroughly good sportswoman in Mrs. Harry Whitworth and she would not object to the winner. And so ended a very unsatisfactory race in which Sarchedon, although he remains unbeaten, by no means added to his reputation.

Apart from this event it was a rather poor first day's programme for Newmarket. A Manton "good thing" in Oberto was defeated a neck by a very well-bred three-year-old, which was making a first appearance in public. This was Mountaineer, by Polymelus from Quintessence, bred by the late Lord Falmouth and sold after his death for 2,500 guineas to the owner of By Jingo! He was receiving 10 lb. from Oberto, but will do better than this as he is a very nice horse indeed. A mile and a half handicap was won by a lightly weighted horse named Bridge of Marne. I fancy he had been off a race course for quite two years, but the fact has in no way impaired his usefulness.

Important sales of bloodstock have been taking place this week at Newmarket and some amazing prices have been realised. Thus Mr. Frank Curzon sold half a dozen for 10,585 guineas. Mr. J. C. Galstana, the well-known Indian owner, was a prominent buyer. He gave 2,900 guineas for the three-year-old sprinter, Pretty Girl, and 1000 guineas for Stage Whisper. In the same sale ring Pretty Girl as a yearling only cost Mr. Curzon ten guineas! They both go to India, and Pretty Girl in particular is just made for India. I understand also that Mr. Galstana has purchased Dansellon from Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux for a big price. The transaction was by private treaty. Dansellon was second to Gay Crusader for the New Derby of 1917, and a high class horse goes to India. Tom Pepper, the winner of the Chester Cup, made 3,500 guineas, but he stays in this country.

Out of four tries, the King was once successful with his horses on the second day of the meeting, By a short head Pesaro won the Stetchworth Plate for his Majesty after a great race with Mademoiselle Foch, a mare which was fourth in the Oaks. The winner, however, is a very moderate horse though early in the year Mr. Marsh thought quite a lot of him. The blinkers he wore gave away his shifty character. The King's Jutland failed again, this time for the Duke of Cambridge's Handicap. He was beaten by a head and a neck by Quadrille, who won for Mr. W. M. Singer, and Knight of Blyth, a three-year-old.

Zinovia, last year's Cambridgeshire winner, collapsed close home in an effort to give away a lot of weight to the other three. Sir William Nelson won the Plantation Plate with a very speedy filly in Lampetia, a daughter of Orby. This is a very smart one. The Stud Produce Stakes went to Lord Derby's filly by Harry of Hereford from Spean Bridge to whom Capt. Giles Loader's big colt Golden Guinea was trying to give 17lb. In spite of that big handicap the latter was a very hot favourite, and it was really a fine effort under the circumstances that he made such an excellent race of it.

Boxing and Boxers.

Confidence, assertiveness and a supreme belief in himself are necessary for the making of a complete boxer, but (writes Mr. Engene Corri) the possession of these virtues does not justify any man attempting to do what Tommy Noble, a Bermondsey boy, has just tried to do. Three days before his championship bout with Walter Ross, a particularly tough Scottish lad, at the National Sporting Club, he dared to engage in a 20 round contest with Eugene Criqui in Paris, and the result is that he is no longer bantam champion of Great Britain. He was so leg weary, so complete unlike his usual self, that his seconds gave in for him in the tenth round, and little Ross was declared the winner. Noble was told before he went to Paris that he was taking great risks but he would not admit that he was. Somehow he had got it at the back of his head that it would be easy against Criqui, when he and everybody else must have known that next to Charles Ledoux, he was the best bantam in all France and, though he had been terribly wounded in the war, had proved at the Holbern Stadium that he was still to be reckoned with.

Noble seemed to imagine that he would end the contest in Paris very quickly; instead it went 20 rounds, and in the way of punishment he got nearly as much as he gave. I was asked to referee the fight in Paris, but at the last moment I found it impossible to make the trip. Whether Noble stood the journey across the Channel on Sunday without suffering any ill effects, I do not know, but when he came into the ring on Monday he looked tired; and he proved to be tired. Now Ross is not a brilliant boxer; he is so short in the arm that he could hardly be expected to be brilliant, but he is a rare fighter, and for his weight—he just managed to do 8 stone 6 lbs. at the third time of going to the scales—he carries a very telling punch. And very quickly Noble knew all about it.

Except now and then, Noble did not shape as if he could win any fight, let alone a championship. He enjoyed a considerable advantage in the matter of height and reach, but he did not embrace it. For the most part he was content to cover up like someone half scared, and trust to the pugnacious Ross wearing himself out by punching him. A more ridiculous thing to do I cannot imagine, for Ross is not the sort of lad to crack up readily.

There was a time when I liked the boxing of Noble. That was when he was very young and he was striving to get to the top of the tree. When he discovered that he was a "big man" he took to holding and clinching; he forgot how to be clever. And I must say that he was lucky to become a champion. The story of how he lost the title on Monday can be told in a sentence. Noble neither boxed nor fought.

What the future of Noble will be I do not know. But this he must know. Not even he can hope to fight "one down t'other come on." His Paris venture was a great mistake. And he has paid the penalty with a vengeance, for he was not only dethroned by Roass, but, worse than all, he lost many friends by his awfully poor show. And a greater pity still, he fought his worst fight in the presence of one of the most distinguished gatherings ever seen at the National Sporting Club.

Pal Moore and Jimmy Wilde were matched last Tuesday, when Mr. C. B. Cochran let it be known that he is out to present the biggest pugilistic shows ever seen. An optimist always, Mr. Cochran, who has done none too well in his promotions up to date, believes that by dressing his shop window in the way he intends to do he will have all the public with him. No-one can do more than he has done; he has got the goods, for although the Moore-Wilde affair, whatever the result will prove to be, will tell us nothing new, it is one that will evoke tremendous interest, and I for one shall be surprised if Olympia is not filled to overflowing when they take the ring. It is probable, I understand, that Herman, the recognised bantam champion of America, will soon be over here. Goodness knows Mr. Cochran has offered enough money. If he does come, it is intended to present him to the public at the Holborn Stadium, his opponent being Jimmy Wilde, should the Welshman dispose of Pal Moore.

You have probably seen in the newspapers that Tex Rickard has cabled an offer of £10,000 to Descamps for a fight between Jack Dempsey and Carpentier. I am in a position to make this statement:—there will be nothing doing until Carpentier sees how he goes with Dick Smith, and possibly not until after he has fought Beckett at Olympia in the Autumn. In any case, if Dempsey wants a fight, I have an idea that Carpentier will consent that he should come over here. The odds are that Descamps will await the result of the affair at Toledo. Should Dempsey fail before Willard, Carpentier will be after the champion, that is, as I have said, if he makes good against both Smith and Beckett. And I can tell Master Georges that, whatever the result of the twelve rounder at Toledo, the mighty Jess Willard will be in no hurry to fight again; the chances are that he will quit the ring, for he is not and never has been very keen on fighting. As to Tex Rickard, he can take it from me that there will be others who will go all out to match Carpentier against the very best in America. Mr. Cochran will, for one, bid as high as Tex Rickard for the next world's championship. And now that the National Sporting Club have taken over the Holland Park rink, they will be among the bidders. I do not expect that, as far as the National Sporting Club is concerned, they will do anything to cause an epidemic of frenzied finance, but they will certainly go out to stage the biggest boxing shows ever seen in this country and I understand that the Holland Park Rink will be opened in October, and, although the programme has not been definitely framed, I know that it will be an extremely interesting one.

Opening of Henley Regatta.

Henley Regatta, with its special Peace programme, has opened in rain and the weather is unsettled, so that the outlook is a little discouraging. We want warm sunshine in which to lounge in a punt along the side of the course, and instead we have dull and watery skies. This is the social side. With regard to the rowing there is a promise of excellent sport. The general standard of oarsmanship will not be as high as before the war. That is too much to expect, for many of the competitors never handled an oar until the early part of the year. Just as the Overseas Forces have given a new and quicker "life" to other branches of sport, so has their presence to-day exerted a marked influence on rowing. Without enthusiasm aroused by the competition of American, Australian, New Zealand, Canadian and French oarsmen, I am afraid the Regatta would have fallen flat.

The most important event to be decided is the King's Cup for eights in which all the competitors must have served in the Allied Forces. So far as one can judge the most formidable crews are the American, New Zealand, Australia and the two Universities. Of the two last named eights, Oxford are the more impressive, by their superior strength, "life" and "kick." Cambridge, on the other hand, are more stylish and row with better balance and rhythm, but they are not so far advanced in a racing sense. The Americans are conspicuous for their speed. Although the boat comprises oarsmen from different American centres, they have developed notable uniformity. The New Zealanders have admirable chances of capturing another Royal trophy. Unfortunately one of the eight has fallen ill and had to withdraw and D. C. Hadfield, the amateur champion, has taken his place. Despite this eleventh hour change, the craft is splendidly manned. They row a slightly slower stroke than the other crews but they are a particularly strong combination. The Australians, since arriving at Henley, have been disappointing, having lost some of the form shown in their training at Putney. At the time of writing nothing has happened to suggest who are going to win, but if the Cup is to be kept at home it will have to be through the efforts of the Oxford University.

New "Unofficial" Golf Champion.

Abe Mitchell will be counted the outstanding player of "Victory" golf. Two years before the war, in which he served with the big guns in France, he was a gardener on the Sussex estate of Sir Abe Bailey, the South African magnate, and he reached the final of the Amateur Championship at Westward Ho! In this he was defeated by John Ball. Almost immediately afterwards he turned professional, getting a post with the Sonning-on-Thames Club, and in a truly remarkable time he has risen to the top of the game. Mitchell came back from France an invalid, and he spent some months in hospital before he was returned to civil life. Even now he is very finely drawn and when you look at him you wonder where he gets the force to make his tremendous shots. For he is, perhaps, the longest hitter in the game, longer than even Ray, a man who stands well over six-feet and weighs nearly 14 stone. The probable explanation lies in the accuracy of his timing and in his capacity to use a club a couple of ounces heavier than the average.

Mitchell's latest triumph was to win the substitute championship on the classic links of St. Andrews. In the play over 72 holes he only tied with George Duncan with an aggregate score of 312, but next day, when the men played off on the new Eden course, Mitchell beat Duncan by two strokes—77 to 79. He thus won the gold medal and is the unofficial champion. There was, of course, no championship title at stake and actually the honour still belongs to Harry Vardon as the result of his victory at Prestwick in 1914.

The competition which was for £500 in prizes presented by the "Daily Mail" was responsible for all the usual thrills of the championship proper. At the end of the first day it looked as though the old masters, Vardon, Braid and Taylor were completely out of the running. Vardon and Braid could not get their putts down and Taylor was never happy. Ray was the leader and he was closely followed by Mitchell. So far Duncan had been down the course, as they say in racing. He, too, seemed out of it. But the situation had greatly changed by the end of the third round. Duncan had picked up as many as four strokes, and Vardon had also drawn nearer. The consequence of this was that both Ray and Mitchell had taken 80 for the round. Still Ray led and it seemed that either he or his rival must win. Ray, however, collapsed sensationally. He took an eight at a three hole and by the time he holed out on the last green he had used up 85 strokes. Rarely has an experienced player made such a sorry mess of things when the position was so favourable. Mitchell, too, was very disappointing. He took 81. By this time there were great possibilities of a big surprise being created. Duncan was coming along brilliantly and when he arrived on the 17th tee he needed a 5 and a 4 to beat Mitchell. The 17th is a dog-legged hole with a bunker guarding the small green and the historic road beyond; the road which has wrecked so many championship hopes. Duncan played two fine shots, each of which was perfectly placed and then he pitched nicely on the green. The necessary five seemed certain but then he proceeded to take three putts. That was the way Duncan failed to win. When Vardon went out for his last round he knew he had to do a 75 to win. J. B. Batley, a thoroughly experienced player, only required a 78 and W. L. Ritchie, an old assistant at Walton Heath, was even more favourably placed. A 79 would put him at the top of the list. But it was only Vardon who made any sort of a fight. Up to the 13th hole his figures were just what the occasion demanded and he appeared to have the prize within his grasp, when he took seven to a four hole and this without being bunkered. Still Vardon's was a very courageous effort and there is no doubt that if he had putted reasonably well he would once more have proved his supremacy. His putting was really tragic. Time after time during the two days he missed from less than a yard. It was a tremendous handicap and yet he nearly overcame it.

Surrey Cricketer's Treble Century.

Whilst the tendency in cricket is to emphasise the dearth of amateur bowling it is a notable fact that J. W. H. T. Douglas, the Essex Captain, and the man who would probably have been chosen to take the team out to Australia in the Autumn if the M. C. C. had seen it possible to promote a tour, is showing higher skill than before the war. Douglas used to depend, to a very large extent, on pace to capture his wickets but now he introduces a variety of subtle features into his deliveries. During the time he was in the Army, Major Douglas saw a good deal of baseball as played by the Canadians and Americans in France and I believe he made a close study of the pitcher's art. At any rate, he is, now able to make the ball "do" things which one hitherto has only associated with baseball. He seems able to command the swerving ball and make it swing in from whichever side he chooses. His special trick is to make the ball dip during the last few yards of its flight.

Batsmen have had a merry time of it lately on the hard, fast wickets. From the point of view of run getting it has indeed been "bright" cricket. A brilliant display has just been given by Ducat, the Surrey professional, in making the highest score of the season, namely 306. This was achieved against the Oxford University bowlers who received no mercy from a man who hit both hard and surely. Indeed, in one over, Ducat hit up 25—four consecutive boundary strokes and a five all run. George Gunn continues in great form. He has been to the wickets fourteen times and each innings has averaged 94. He only requires 54 more to reach the thousand aggregate. An even better average is that claimed by Hendren, the little Middlesex man. His 894 runs have been obtained at the rate of 111 an innings. Hobbs has struck a bad patch, as he puts it, but only when you judge him from the highest standard. He is still England's premier batsman.

With regard to the bowlers. Hitch, the Surrey fast man, has taken most wickets. His total is 67, but they have cost over 20 runs apiece. A better record is that claimed by Rhodes, who has dismissed 46 at an average of 16 runs each. At the top of the list is Parkin, the new Lancashire man. He is undoubtedly the discovery of the season.

The first of the representative matches—Gentlemen v. Players, takes place at the Oval this week and an interesting selection on the amateur side is that of J. N. Crawford. This will be the first appearance of the latter since he quarrelled with the Surrey club and went out to Australia, and later to New Zealand. He came home as a member of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force and since his demobilisation he has been acting as games' master at his old school, Repton.

Another unusual incident has occurred. In the match at Southampton between Hampshire and Gloucestershire, Pothecary, the last Hampshire batsman, played the ball and it lodged between his leg and the top of his pad. As he shook it out, Smith, the Gloucestershire wicket keeper, caught the ball and the umpire gave Pothecary out. But clearly the decision was wrong. There is a rule which deals definitely with the point and it says: "If the ball, whether struck with the bat or not, lodges in a batsman's clothing, the ball shall become 'dead' ".

Lawn Tennis Championships—Brilliant French Girl

We are in the middle of the lawn tennis championships and everything is working up to the finish anticipated, namely two Australians contesting the challenge round for the All-England honours. The holder, Norman Brookes, is at present looking on whilst it is decided who shall be his challenger. There is very little doubt that he will be his fellow-countryman, G. L. Patterson, particularly as the latter has disposed of his chief rival, Andre Gobert, the fascinating Frenchman, and passed into the semi-final stage. Once more Gobert has failed to reproduce his form on an important occasion. It would be unkind to say that he was beaten before he went into court against Patterson, but his lawn tennis was so listless that he created the impression that he had little confidence in his ability to win. He showed no fight; when he was beaten in a rally he accepted it as the inevitable. And all the time he was playing a flabby sort of game when we know that he can be more severe. In fact, Patterson must have been agreeably surprised by the ease with which he went to victory in three straight sets. Whatever the Australian's fate in this tournament, whether he beats Brookes and "lifts" the Cup at the first attempt, he is out to get all the experience possible and he tells me that he intends to return home by way of America where he will complete in the national events with the object of meeting Williams and McLoughlin and the other U.S. cracks. Patterson is tremendously keen. His ambition is to become the world's greatest player. He is nearly that already. The Americans are also trying to persuade Mlle. Lenglen to visit them. "Ah! I should love to," she says in a vivacious way "but think, the Atlantic. I could never cross all those miles of sea. I should be ill, oh, so ill! And I should not be able to play when I arrived." But if Mlle. Lenglen should go to America, she is bound to create just the same surprise as she has done at Wimbledon. There has never been a woman player like her. That is admitted by those whose memory goes back thirty years and more. It has always been the custom for a woman to take as her pattern another woman. Mlle. Lenglen has taken as her model the male player and made her game masculine to a remarkable degree. It has always been her ambition to play like a man and she has realised it. She has at her command all the strokes of a man even to the most difficult one, the backhand smash. Moreover, she plays in a most natural way with the agility of the trained athlete, taking the ball just as it may come to her. Already she has been put to a high test by meeting Mrs. Larcombe, an experienced old champion, on the famous centre court before 7,000 spectators, "Oh! I did like playing before all those people," she said afterwards. "Somehow I thought they were all there to see me—just me (which was true) and I felt that I must not disappoint them." One need not say more to prove that the young French girl has the right temperament. Mrs. Larcombe is a most accomplished player with a most puzzling chop stroke. It was obviously new to Mlle. Lenglen, but in a twinkling she gasped the right way to deal with it and afterwards it did not give her the slightest trouble. Indeed, her success was so decisive that it really looks as if she will be too good for the champion Mrs. Lambert Chambers.

The English representatives have done a little better than was expected. There were three in the last eight and one, Lieut.-Col. A. Kingscote has now reached the semi-final. To do this he defeated the Australian, O'Hara Wood, after losing the second and fourth sets. Col. Kingscote is a most stylish player. He came home from India in 1912 and in the following year played in the Davis Cup competition. It is against his chances that his strokes lack severity.

RACING AT POONA.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The following are the Entries for Poona Third Extra Meeting, Saturday, 16th August, closed at 4 p.m. on Monday:—

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Nanjee's Pantomime II.
Mr. Pine's Penny Pie.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's Symrex.
Mr. A. Hope's Hunyadi.
Capt. P. Bouvet's Braga II.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Mr. Kelso's Bluey Grass.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Kinsale.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Cyanite.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's Byculla.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's Claim A.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Lucky Queen.
Aga Coochick Shah's Birthday Clothes.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Silver Saint.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cherry and Black.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gladiator.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and Garda's Country Lad.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Band.
Mr. Nadir F. Garda's Zefus.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's Misri Lal.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's Red Quill.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. J. P. J. Walen's (late Potch) Dori.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Margreen.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Premiere.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's Fine Trout.
Mr. A. Hope's (late Partinacious) Donna Inez.
Mr. T. Harrison's Cattistock.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Kinsale.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Dunskey.
Mr. Kelso's We Two.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Mr. Frank's Foolish Fancy.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay' Little Trout.
Mr. Dale's Nerissa.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Lucky Queen.
Aga Coochick Shah's Birthday Clothes.
Aga Coochick Shah's Binfield Grove.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' Fire Finch.
Mr. F. M. Thaddeu's Bucko.
Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's Royal Charter.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's Sylvan Dale.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's Dorania.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cicatrix.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Motor Wrap.
Mr. Pine's (late Parvus) Batten.
Mr. Pine's (late Mousme) Japanese Pine.
Mr. Pine's Oregon Pine.
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Arles.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Luminus.
Mr. Toogood's South Star.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Spearwood.
Mr. R. E. S.'s Lawbourne.
Mr. R. E. S.'s First Exchange.
Mr. Garrick's Hello Kelly.
Mr. Heath's Lucky Thought.
Mr. Dow[illegible].
Mr. Sora[illegible] Gutsats Court.
Aga Coochick [illegible] Count Diablo.
Aga Coochick Shah's Matchless Maud.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Explosive.
Messrs. M. Yussuff and S. E. Hoosain's Peach Melba.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's Mirable.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's Antic.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's Miss Glad Eyes.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's (late Krasavichik) Firpo.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Javelin.

THE CTESIPHON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Good Morning.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's Ferry Boat.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Najdi.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Chester.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's All Joy.
Mr. Bright's (late Cingalee) Gold King.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Winning Post.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Nassau.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's Good Luck.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's Cessation.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Hakum.
Mr. Holme's Excelsior.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's Mooltan.
H. H. Maharanee of Cooch Behar's Union Jack.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's Rare Find.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Rose Hill.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Kokab.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mentor.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Redoubt.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Palermo.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Zuheir.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dandelion.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Angler.
Mr. Heath's Portcullis.
Mr. H. G. Ally's Ajmer.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country-breds.

Col. J. Desaraj Urs' Miss Twistum.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Indian Apple.
Mr. Bennett's Bahadur.
Mr. R. D. Sethna's Esme.
Lieut.-Col. J. J. Richardson's Mountain Apple.
Messrs. Hasting and Guthrie's Toddy.
Mr. Guthrie's Kestrel II.
Mr. M. Ghorpade's Maiden Palm.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Coral.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Applewood.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Tipster.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's Maple.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Discarded.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Submarine.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Resident.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Najdi.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Chester.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's Ferry Boat.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's Grey Stone.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holme's Battle-axe.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's Aladdin.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Fury.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Marmora.
Mr. P. J. Chinoy's Ata Allah.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's Golshan.
Mr. Noble's Warminster.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's Bayonet.
Messrs. Hasting and Guthrie's Tit Bits.
Mr. Lantin's Beadmaker.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Bhookhri.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Natal.
Messrs. Downe and Baikie's Diamond King.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mechanic.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's Good Morning.
Mr. Hesan's Hadoor.
Mr. Pine's Dictate.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's Ferry Boat.
Mr. Bright's Gold King.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's Red Cross.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's Quantity.
Mr. Noble's Warminster.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's Bayonet.
Mr. Linder's Bluey Lee.
Messrs. Heath and J. K. Irani's Krushan.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's Mooltan.
Mr. Holme's Excelsior.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Kayid.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Anaiza.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Union Jack.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Ruby Mine.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Royal Court.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Rose Hill.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Collingwood.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Durban.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dowlat.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Gasal.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Nizam-ul-Mulk.
Mr. Heath's Portcullis.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the Entries for the Poona 4th Extra Meeting, 1919, close at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, 13th August, 1919.

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VIRAMGAM RIOTS CASE.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

UNRELIABILITY OF IDENTIFICATION.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 6.

The following is the substance of defence arguments in the Viramgaum Riots Case, on broad point of motive as well as law, which affect the cases of nearly all the accused. The defence pleaders laid stress especially Mr. Manilal V. Kothari and Mr. M. C. Patel, Barrister, on the unreliability of the identification of the accused by the prosecution witnesses and also on the fact that the happenings at Viramgaum amounted to nothing more than a riot and certainly not within the scope of Sections 121 and 121 A, relating to waging war against the King and conspiracy to wage war.

Mr. Kalidas J. Jhaveri drew pointed attention to the fact that there were two rival factions of Mussalmans in Viramgam and his clients were victims of party malice, and submitted it was proved by evidence of prosecution witnesses as well as defence witnesses, that party strife was then in Viramgaum and the Police Foudar was under the influence of Dadamia, leader of one of the parties.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, in the course of his arguments took exception to the joint trial of the Railway and Town Riots Case and said same has resulted in implication of persons, who under a separate trial would not have been chargesheeted at all.

Then Mr. Kothari said that the whole case was a case of identification of the accused by the witnesses. It must be remembered that on the day of the riots, there was no responsible police officer in the town. There was no policeman, except the treasury guard at the Kutchery. No arrests were made forthwith, but were made 3 or 4 days after, on information received or suspicions formed. And the strange part of the whole affair was that the identifications of these arrested was not made immediately thereafter as ought to have been done in the interests of justice, but was done after one month, 9 days in some cases and one month, five days in other cases. This identification had no legal value and could not be at all relied upon. Human memory, said the learned pleader, had its limitation. Even the memory of the faces in the peaceful crowds in the peaceful times faded as time passed; then was it possible to expect witnesses to remember the faces and features of some persons they saw in tumultuous crowds, at a time of utter excitement after such a lapse of time as 5 or 6 weeks? Many innocent persons were likely to be victimized by such identification.

NO ARMED ATTACK.

Mr. Kothari continuing, argued that charges under Sections 121 and 121 A, could not stand. He did not want to argue on the technicality of the law, which precluded the Tribunal from trying the accused for offences under Sections 121, 121 A. without a strictly proved sanction from the local Government, since it was very ably put before it by the learned Counsel Mr. M. C Patel. He only asked the Tribunal to appreciate the facts of the case in their true light and judge whether they warranted a conclusion that the riot was a war against the King. There was no armed attack on the authorities, the rioters had no political object to obtain. They did not want to overawe the established authority or to subvert it. Their object was to see that there was suspension of all business all throughout. In ignorance they thought, they could have public offices closed. The civil court was closed and the result was that the Sut-Judge could conveniently go home. At the kutchery, they were faced with gun fire and so they were excited. They knew that Madhavlal ordered fire and so in excitement some men hunted him out from the place where he was hiding and murdered him. Mr. Kothari said that all were sorry for the said murder, but he contended that the murder had no political significance. It was riot of a very bad kind, but not a war against the King.

Mr. Kothari said that the prosecution laid great stress on the shout "Maharaj Gandhiki Jay", the Hartal, political meetings and Satyagraha movement in Viramgum. Mr. Kothari said that Mr. Gandhi was held in very high esteem by millions of people in this country, his name was a household word and so also this shout. There was nothing wrong in the shout. It was not a battle cry.

There is no doubt Hartal was observed in Viramgam, but it was observed out of respect for Mr. Gandhi, who, the public heard, was arrested. The Police Inspector Mr. Trikamlal said that Hartal was a new institution introduced into the country after the advant of Mr. Gandhi; but it was not so. Hartal was a very ancient institution in the country and was generally observed as a mark of protest against the undesirable measures of the Government.

POLICE REPORTS.

Mr. Kothari further said that the prosecution was not justified in making much of the public meetings held in Viramgam. Who gave the account of these meetings? Two police constables, who did not know even the *a b c d* of the Rowlatt Act, Satyagrah Movement, in fact of the public meetings were deputed by the police officers to take notes of the speeches. One of these constables could not write half a dozen words without making half a dozen mistakes. How was it possible to believe this witness when he said that Mr. Vadilal Dajibhai, pleader, spoke in the meeting "We have not put on bangles etc"

He said that the agitation against the Rowlatt Act was constitutional and was not a crime except in unfortunate Punjab and this agitation or the Satyagraha movement had absolutely nothing to do with the riot in Viramgam.

Lastly, Mr. Kothari said that there was absolutely no police *bandobust* in the town on the day of the riots. Mr. Coldecot said he did not see a single policeman in the town. Mr. Motichandra—the Fozdar fled like a coward. Had he stuck to his post on the day as was expected of a police officer, the police force in Viramgam might have been organized and much of the mischief that occurred and the sad murder of Mr. Madhavlal would have been averted. He gave all credit to the Railway police inspector Mr. Sakarlal for helping Mr. Macilride—the Traffic Inspector and and Mr. Coldecot on the day of the riot. Railway police acted their part well.

MR. PATELS' ARGUMENTS.

Mr. M. C. Patel, Bar-at-Law in course of his arguments drew attention of the Court that the framing of the charge implied that if the accused were to be convicted under any of the subheads of the charges he would ipso facto be held to have committed an offence under Sec. 121 and 121A. In answer to the Courts' suggestion that any accused may be convicted under Section 121 and 121A only if no other head of the charge be proved against him the learned counsel submitted that there must be an overt act for conviction under Sec. 121 and 121A and all overt acts had been brought under one or the other head of the subcharges. Speaking on the great disadvantage under which the accused had to make their defence the counsel submitted that the policy of the Defence of India Act in suspending the ordinary procedure of a regular trial and making the decision of the tribunal final implied the intention of the legislature that in this trial there must be so much of evidence and of such a character as should satisfy the Court to be convinced as if the accused had been caught redhanded in the very act of the Commission of the offence. Nothing short of such evidence would justify the special tribunal to bring a judgment of conviction. Mr. Patel then pointed out the danger of the evidence of identification and drew attention of the Court to the prosecution witnesses who admitted how names of various persons were given out by them to the police from mere suggestions and rumours of other people although the witnesses knew nothing about them. He said that all the possible checks of testing the verecity of the identifying witnesses were absent in that trial and it was very likely that the really guilty persons would figure as witnesses involving innocent persons in the riot simply to escape punishment for the offence they themselves might have committed. He therefore, pressed upon the Court the necessity of looking into the details of every piece of evidence which he said, he was afraid Mr. Binning would advise the Court to disregard. He at length criticised the evidence of the witnesses concerning his clients and said that the Patawalas and the Police constables who fled for life at the just shot at the Kacheri could not for a moment be believed to have gone over the whole town at various places to witness the accused. Their conduct was inexplicable. They were convenient tools in the hands of the police Fojdar who was naturally overanxious to show himself off in after inquiry as failing in his duty he concealed himself for the whole day of the riot and fled to the jungle at night. There was hardly any doubt that his character was openly criticised by people and the youths were as usual most forward in such condemnation. The Fojdar had their names with him and his suggestions were taken up by the Revenue Patawalas and the Police.

On points of law Mr. Patel had a tussel with the Court for over an hour and a half. The learned counsel submitted that the charges under Sec. 121 and 121A I.P.C. could not be tried without sanction under Sec. 196 of the Cr. Pro. Code. The Defence of India Act did not modify that Sec. 3 and 4 of D. I. Act gave power to the local Government to bring into existence a commission Under Sec. 3 the Government constituted by its notifications a court and it determined its jurisdiction as to what sort of offences it could try and over what persons. That section could not be interpreted to modify Sec. 196 of Cr. Pro. Code. There are specific sections in the D. I. Act referring to the procedure and none of these modified Sec. 196. The rules also did not help the prosecution. Under Sec-7 of D. I. A. therefore effect should be given to the provisions of Sec. 196 of Cr. Pro. Code. The Court remarked that they had already made up their mind about it.

Arguing on Sec. 121 and 121A of I. P. C. Mr Patel submitted that there was absolutely no evidence of conspiracy. Admitting for arguments' sake that the common intention was for overawing the Government by show of criminal force—which common intention, he said, could not on evidence be held proved against all the accused, that would not constitute waging war under Sec. 121. This intention could at most bring the offence under Sec. 141 and 148 of I.P.C. It was only a riot. It may be of a political character. Indian Law has clearly disquished it from waging war under Sec. 121. This intention of Legislature becomes apparent in Sec. 121A which treats an offence under Sec. 121 as quite separate from and exclusive of an offence of overawing Government by show of Criminal force. The Sec. 121A could not possibly be explained otherwise. The English Law of High treason is not adopted in India and embodied in Sec. 121. Indian Law had accepted the view of the Comissions of the English Criminal Law who recommended to drop out from the definition of treason all political riots which were by construction brought under treason by some obsolete and centuries old English cases. Indian Law Commissioners followed this recommendation in framing Sec. 121 and 121A and 141 and 148 I.P.C. The learned counsel in support of his contention read from the report of the Indian Law Commissioners. He also referred to the History of the English Criminal Law and pointed out even English Law of treason did not at present include political riots. He submitted upon the authority of 37 Cal. that the word waging of war should be interpreted in its ordinary sense and read out Sir Lawrence Jenkin's remarks that English Law of treason was not embodied in Sec. 121 of I.P.C. On the Courts' asking the counsel to tell them what more should be done by the accused to bring their acts under Sec 121; Mr Patel replied that he could not tell that as he had seen nowhere any revolution in India. The society was very well-organised. He submitted that the acts should be such as a foreign enemy would do after gaining a footing here. It must clearly be established that the accused wanted to subvert the existing Government and to establish another in its place. It is patent that there is absolutely nothing in this case even to suggest such a thing. Victory to Mahatma Gandhi is often suggested to be a war cry here. Mr. Gandhi was certainly not an enemy of the Government. For ought they knew of him he was a fast friend of the Government. From the mere fact of a riot and setting fire to a Government building even of a political character, the Court could not jump to the conclusion that there was a war waged against the Crown. Criminal Law, the knowledge of which was presumed in the most ignorant of H. M.'s subjects and on which presumption he may have to lose his life and whole property must necessarily be interpreted in the popular sense of the language in which it was expressed.

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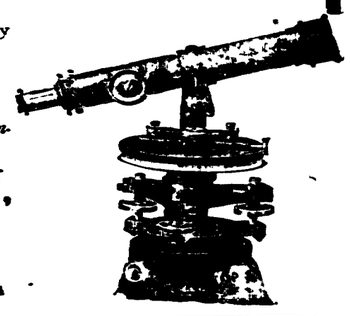

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GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFEERNCE AT SURAT.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 9.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Third Gujarat Political Conference was held on Thursday in the Arya Samaj Hall under the chairmanhip of Bhaidas Purshottamdas. After some discussion it was resolved that all those who paid rupees seven or more were entitled to be members of the Reception Committee. Dr. K. V. Hora, Messrs. K. N. Desai, M. P. Marfatia, Dayalji and M. B. Sheth were appointed Secretaries. Messrs. D. K. Desai, B. N. Jambusaria, P. M. Desai, B. T. Vakil, Gulabdas Vakil and Miasaheb Alibhoy Himdani were elected Vice-Chairmen. Dr. M. M. Raiji and Dr. Dixit were appointed captains of the Volunteer Corps. It was further resolved that the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, the Secretaries and Treasurers were to form a General Executive Committee. Arter appointing other committees for finance propaganda and the like it was decided that the Conference should meet during days preceding or succeeding the Diwali holidays.

A very interesting lecture to the students of the Sarvajanik College was given by Mr. Otto Rothfield, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Surat. The subject of the lecture was "The Spirit of Renaissance."

A GIRL SCHOOL.

It is a happy sign of the times to see that even people of villages are becoming alive to the necessity of imparting education to the girls. Very recently, Mr. Chhotubhai Bhimbhai of Chikhli Taluka presented a plot of ground for the purpose of erecting a building for a girl school, and another charitable gentleman, Mr. Dinshawji Dadabhoy Italia, came forward with a gift of Rs. 5,000 for the building. It is needless to mention that these gentlemen have set an example which the people of other talukas will do well to follow.

The visit of Mr. Tahilram Dilaram, a prominent preacher of Karachi, created, for the time being, a different atmosphere in the public of Surat, not a few of whom are worshippers of western materialism. This gentleman gave not less than three lectures at three different places and though the subjects on which he spoke were different it seemed that he came with a mission and that was to show that everybody should be an independent thinker, should consult his conscience and realise that there was only one God. He spoke to the students of the Sarvajanik High School on "The Life of Rajah Ram-Mohan Roy." On the next day he gave two lectures, one at Gopipura and the other at the Arya Samaj Hall under the auspices of the Seva Mandal. At the latter place he spoke on self-culture, in the course of which he pointed out the necessity of making a change in some of the customs prevalent in the Hindu society. He referred in particular to the evil of early marriages. The other point which he emphasised was that the present system of education was defective, inasmuch as there was no room for the development either of the moral or the religious side of the student. He concluded with an appeal to the audience mostly consisting of students that everybody should consult his conscience before taking any step.

The health of the city shows a slight deterioration. The number of deaths in the last week was 90 as against 63 in the preceding one.

Mr. Natverlal Maganlal, who died recently, belonged to a famous family of Surat and was a young man of jovial nature, and social habits. He was known for his generous gifts to public institutions and was a patron of the Sarvajanik Education Society, which has lost in him a great sympathiser.

The cheap grain shop which was opened by the Jains for the relief of the poor, has been closed from the 1st August. One wishes the Jains had continued their generosity for at least a month or two more, as the poor are not as yet free from hardships. It is, however, gratifying to note that the Municipal Commissioner has been kind enough to reduce the prices at the shops opened by the Municipality.

LOCAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

It is good news to hear that the rupture created in the local Home Rule League has been healed and some of the members, including Mr. M. B. Sheth and Dr. Hora who had resigned, have withdrawn their resignations, and are now again taking active interest in the deliberations of that body. At its last meeting it was resolved that the meeting was in full agreement with the views expressed by the representatives of the League to the Bombay Provincial Council, in connection with the resignation of Mrs. Besant. The meeting also expressed its great sense of appreciation of the work done by Mrs. Besant in connection with Home Rule, but it also expressed its deep sense of grief at the resignation of Mrs. Besant as a member of the All-India Home Rule League.

Last week witnessed a good downpour of rain, both in Surat City and the talukas, especially in Bulsar, where the river was in flood. The rain registered here about 25 inches and is quite satisfactory at present. What is required is a spell of sunshine which will be welcomed by the farmers.

The "Swadeshi Stores" opened by Mahatma Gandhi is made use of by a large section of the Surat public. There is such a great rush at the shop, that very often the managers are not able to meet the demands of the people. The daily sale of goods ranges between Rs. 600 to Rs. 900. No one requires to be told, at this stage, the immense advantages of the use of Swadeshi goods.

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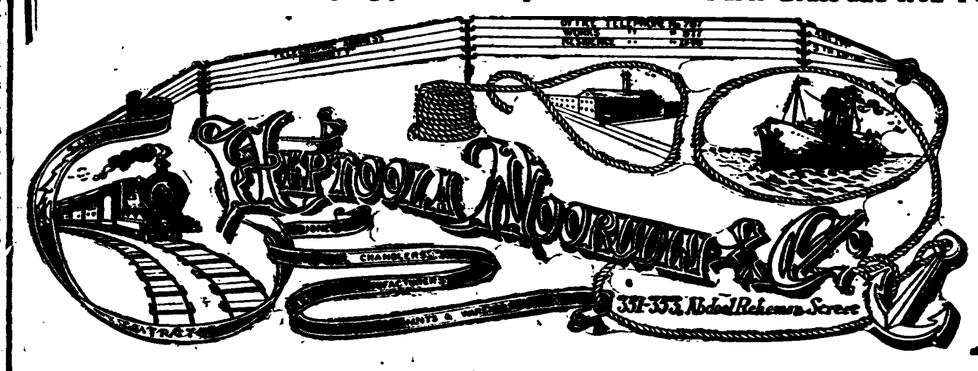

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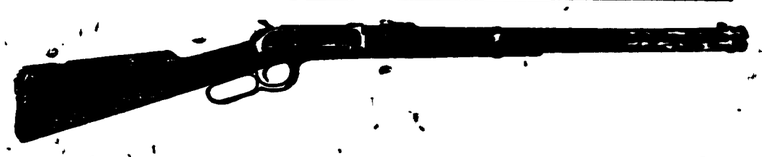

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